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Guerrillas Kill 3 Spanish Army Officers, Driver

MADRID, May 25 (UPI)—Two guerrillas armed with submachine guns and a hand grenade killed three high-ranking Spanish military officers and their driver today in an attack on their staff car on a residential Madrid street.

ETA Basque separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility for the assassinations in telephone calls to newspapers and radio stations in the northern Basque city of Bilbao.

In the southern city of Seville, a policeman was killed in a shootout with suspected ultra-leftist GRAPO (Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) guerrillas. One of the guerrillas was also killed.

Police said Inspector Damaso had stopped a car in which four youths were riding to demand their identification. One of the three surviving youths was taken into custody and police laid siege to an apartment building where the other two took refuge.

Stronger Measures

The killings raised the death toll on political violence in Spain this year to 59. They occurred a day after the lower house of parliament voted a debate on public order by demanding stronger measures to curb terrorism.

Police identified the victims of the Madrid attack as Lt. Gen. Luis Gomez Horta, 69; his aide, Lt. Agustin Laso Corral; his secretary, Col. Juan Avalos Gomez, 58; and his driver, Luis Gomez Borrego, 38.

A crowd gathered at the scene, shouting "ETA assassins!" and "Power to the Army!"

Members of the ultra-right Fuer-

za Nueva (New Force) gave the Fascist salute as the car containing the bodies was pushed up a ramp into a van normally used to transport horses.

The gunmen had approached the car on foot and opened fire at a range of 50 yards, police said. They then tossed a hand grenade through the front door and opened fire again before they fled. Police recovered 51 shells from the scene.

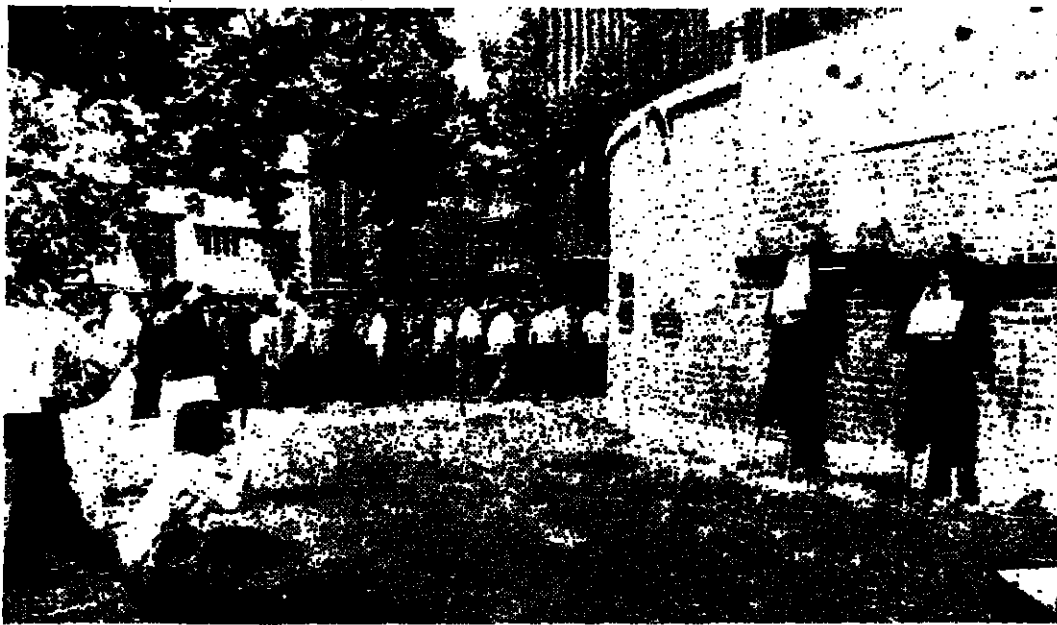
The car, which had just been driven away from its parking spot, stopped in the middle of the street just before the grenade blew off its roof, police said.

Roadblocks Set Up

Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Melado, vice president for defense and security, and Defense Minister Augustin Rodriguez Salazar went to the scene. Police and civil guards set up roadblocks in the neighborhood and on all roads leading out of Madrid and established checkpoints at the Madrid airport and at railway and bus stations.

The semi-retired Gen. Gomez Horta was in charge of personnel at army headquarters. He had been stationed with Franco in Melilla, the Spanish enclave in Morocco where the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War broke out and was decorated while fighting with Franco's Nationalists.

Gen. Gomez Horta was the fourth general assassinated in Madrid in just more than 10 months. Other victims include Gen. Constantino Ortin Gil, the military governor of Madrid, who was shot to death by Basque separatists outside his home Jan. 3.



Effigies of President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin are lined up along wall of U.S. Embassy in Tehran before demonstrators burned them during protests on Friday.

Iran Protesters March on U.S. Embassy

By Thomas Kent

TEHRAN, May 25 (AP)—Huge crowds, chanting slogans and cheering as American flags were burned, denounced the United States today in a second day of rallies in defense of Iran's system of revolutionary trials and executions.

The state radio said that millions took part in rallies in at least 15 cities. Many more watched the proceedings during hours of national television coverage.

Officials have said that they hold President Carter and the U.S. Senate responsible for meddling in domestic affairs, but do not blame the American people for the action of their government.

Reporters in the capital estimated that 80,000 persons took part in rallies and a march to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, an estimated 100,000 protested the previous day.

Effigies of Mr. Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were burned during the protests.

Some carried an effigy representing Uncle Sam that bore the Communist hammer-and-sickle symbol, the Star of David and the Union Jack, indicating that the protesters considered Britain and the Soviet Union, as well as the United States and Israel, responsible for what they view as interference in Iranian affairs.

The U.S. Embassy was festooned with banners; one read "Death to the U.S. Senate." Protesters chanted slogans such as "Iran is victorious. American corruption is defeated." Embassy personnel stayed out of view as Iranian guardsmen stood watch at the 8-foot-high compound walls. An unarmed American stood inside the compound near the front gate with a walkie-talkie.

The protests were in response to a resolution last week sponsored by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., that declared Iran's justice system, which has executed more than 220 persons since the February overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

To protest the Senate vote, Iran has told the United States to delay sending its new ambassador, Walter Cutler, but there have been no incidents reported here that involve U.S. business interests or citizens.

The demonstrations, however, marked a resumption of internal

conflicts among political and religious factions; there was scuffling among rival groups in front of the block-long U.S. Embassy compound.

Islamic activists pushed and shoved sympathizers of the Marxist Fedayeen guerrilla group and tore up their leaflets. An Islamic faction attacked a man they said was a Communist, claiming that he had tried to put a bomb under a small bus carrying Moslem priests. The man was beaten and he then fled in the crowd.

A carnival atmosphere prevailed in some areas today, the sabbath in Moslem countries. In the Khazaneh Park in south Tehran, where the leftist Mujaheddin faction held its own anti-U.S. rally, there were food vendors and parents strolling with their children. The Mujaheddin and the Fedayeen waged years of underground fighting against the shah, operating publicly only after his overthrow.

Khomeini Aide Shot

TEHRAN, May 25 (UPI)—An "armed" shot and wounded Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, one of Ayatollah Khomeini's close aides, outside his Tehran home today, Tehran radio said.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani was wounded in the liver and taken to a hospital, the radio said. It gave no other details of the attack. His condition was not disclosed. He was the third Khomeini aide to have been shot since April; the other two were killed.

Reputedly a member of the secret Islamic Revolutionary Council, which exercises the highest authority in Iran, Ayatollah Rafsanjani was a major speaker at yesterday's rally denouncing the United States.

Worst U.S. Air Disaster 276 Killed in Crash Of DC-10 in Chicago

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO, May 25 — A Los Angeles-bound American Airlines DC-10 jetliner carrying at least 276 persons crashed and burned today on takeoff from O'Hare International Airport. Rescue workers reported there were no survivors, the airline said, making it the worst air disaster in U.S. history.

Witnesses reported that an engine fell off the plane and landed on the runway, about a half mile from where the DC-10 crashed.

Bits of smoldering wreckage were strewn over a wide area, with flames rising from it. Firemen were walking through the charred rubble, which was obscured by heavy smoke.

Hundreds of people gathered at the scene, including residents of a nearby trailer park that narrowly escaped being hit by wreckage.

An hour after the crash, nearby hospitals said they had been told to expect casualties, but none had arrived.

O'Hare, the world's busiest airport, closed briefly, disrupting heavy Memorial Day weekend traffic. Some runways reopened later.

Robert Anderson, who was driving nearby before the crash, said he "looked up and I could plainly see the plane was banking. It was almost vertical and I almost started to scream because I knew it would not come out of it. It continued almost upside down. As it impacted, flames shot out to where I thought my face was going to be singed."

After the crash, which occurred at 3:03 p.m. (CDT) under clear but windy skies, a United Airlines employee reported he could see flames from eight miles away.

The plane was Flight 191, bound nonstop to Los Angeles, American Airlines said. The flight was due to leave Chicago at 2:45 p.m. and to arrive in Los Angeles at 4:42 p.m. (PDT).

The jetliner fell in an abandoned airfield in Elk Grove Township northwest of Chicago. The Federal Aviation Administration said. The plane had been taking off about half a mile from the end of the runway at the north end of the airport, the FAA in Washington said.

FAA officials in Washington said that there were 264 passengers and 12 crew aboard the plane, a three-engine wide-bodied jet manufactured by McDonnell Douglas.

Rescue teams from fire departments were sent to the site but were slowed by rush-hour traffic.

A spokesman for Playboy magazine said managing editor Sheldon Wax and three other employees were on the flight.

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Car containing the bodies of three slain officers and their chauffeur is put into a van in Madrid.

First U.S. Execution Since January, 1977

Spenkelink Is Put to Death in Florida

By Thomas E. Slaughter

STARKE, Fla., May 25 (AP)—Invicted murderer John Spenkellink was put to death today in Florida's electric chair, the first man to be executed in the United States since Gary Gilmore faced a firing squad in Utah in January, 1977.

Before that, no executions had been carried out in this country since 1967.

Spenkelink, 30, was executed in a room at the Florida State Prison here. He received the first jolt of more than 2,000 volts of electricity at 10:13 a.m.

At a briefing after the execution, Rev. Tom Feaster, an Episcopal priest, said that Spenkellink had died down his epitaph in the pews before he died.

"Man is what he chooses to be. He chooses that for himself," Spenkellink wrote on a note he taped to his minister.

Mr. Feaster said Spenkellink refused breakfast this morning and took Holy Communion two hours before he died.

Brother's Will

Carol Myers, Spenkellink's sister, appeared at the briefing area crying in the shoulder of her husband. In a letter she held up, she said that her brother's last will, which read: "This is to authorize the release of my body and all personal belongings immediately if I am executed by the state of Florida to Mrs. Carol Dean Myers."

Balloon Race Starts Saturday

Eighteen helium-filled balloons from 10 nations stand ready at Long Beach, Calif., for the lift-off in the Gordon Bennett International Cup race starting Saturday afternoon. Story page 3.

State Rep. Andy Johnson of Jacksonville, one of 12 official witnesses who watched the execution through a glass window, said: "There is no need for it. It is un-Christian, it is barbaric. We saw a man sizzle today."

Mr. Feaster said that watching the execution amazed him as he stood there. "I was looking at the backs of the heads of the witnesses. I thought, 'God almighty, how could somebody want to witness something as barbaric as this.'"

Unexplained Delay

The condemned man had lost his last hope of reprieve four minutes before the scheduled 10 a.m. execution when the Supreme Court voted, 6 to 2, to deny a stay. Lawyers for Spenkellink had presented a petition for a stay to the court clerk at 7 a.m.

The execution, which was to have begun promptly at 10 a.m., was inexplicably delayed until 10:11, when the venetian blinds separating witnesses from the electric chair were opened, showing Spenkellink already strapped in.

Spenkelink was not allowed a traditional last statement, contrary to promises by prison officials.

In the hours before his death, Spenkellink received final visits by his family and his minister.

The execution deadline was set early today after a panel of three judges from the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans removed a stay imposed by an Atlanta member of the appellate court.

Spenkelink's Death Row companion, Willie Jasper Darden Jr., was granted a stay of execution Tuesday afternoon, when a federal judge agreed to hear his appeal.

The Supreme Court, which four times previously had rejected Spenkellink's appeals, yesterday set aside a stay ordered earlier this week by Justice Thurgood Marshall.



John Spenkellink

According to the Rev. Joe Ingle, a supporter of clemency, Spenkellink visited with family members from about 3 a.m. to 6:30 a.m. Spenkellink's 67-year-old mother, Lois, spent 30 minutes with her son in a final visit, and Mr. Feaster was permitted to be with him the last 3 1/2 hours before electrocution, Mr. Ingle said.

As dawn approached, small fires could be seen flickering inside the prison and inmates could be heard banging on walls and cell doors. About two dozen protesters held signs aloft on a road a quarter-mile from the prison and shouted, "Death Row must go."

Twice before, last-minute court orders had spared Spenkellink from the executioner — by three days in 1977 and by less than eight hours on Wednesday.

Spenkelink's death sentence was imposed for the 1973 murder of Joseph Szymankiewicz. Drifters and habitual criminals, the two men met on a Nebraska highway and formed an alliance that ended in death in a Tallahassee, Fla., motel room.

France Planning New Measures To Save Energy

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters) — France will introduce new energy saving measures next month affecting industry, home heating and transportation, including cars, a presidential spokesman said today.

The spokesman declined to give details of the measures but said that they were because of the deterioration of world oil supplies. The moves to cut fuel consumption will be announced before the European Economic Community summit meets in Strasbourg on June 21 and 22 to discuss energy, he said.

After the 1973-74 oil crisis, France adopted economy measures which saved the country 15.5 million tons of oil annually. The government recently agreed with its EEC partners to cut consumption by 5 percent but this has not been very effective, officials said.

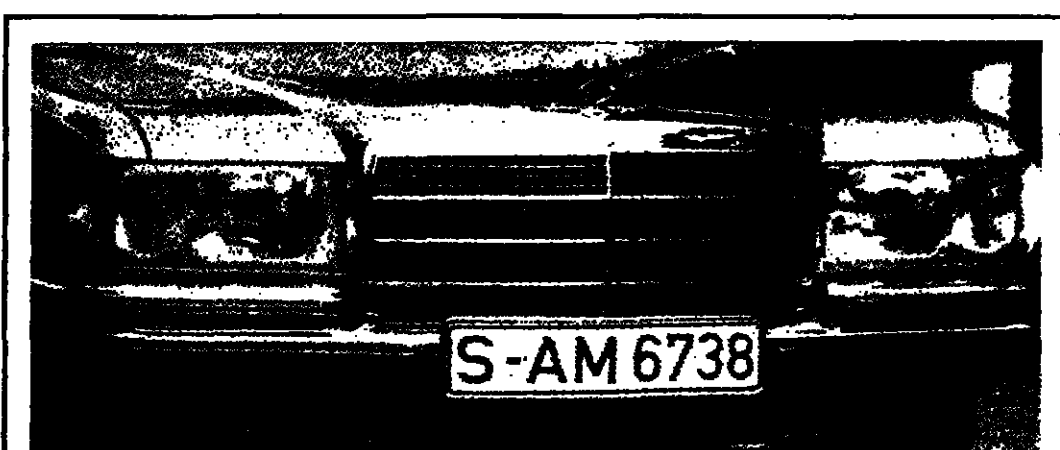
Prime Minister Raymond Barre has said that the government would not introduce oil rationing for the moment. A program to persuade motorists to drive more thoughtfully and use less fuel has been started.

U.S., China Agree To Improve Mail

PEKING, May 25 (Reuters) — U.S. Postmaster-General William Bolger said today that he had reached basic agreements with Chinese officials to improve mail services between the two countries, including an experimental air express system.

Mr. Bolger said that he also had discussed experimental establishment of rapid transmission of written material by facsimile and satellite.

The two sides have agreed on direct exchange of mail, which now goes via Hong Kong and Japan. But this depends on the establishment of direct flights, now under negotiation. Mr. Bolger said that the present volume of mail from the United States to China was about 25,000 letters and a few hundred parcels a month, with a much smaller volume in the other direction.



W. Germans Rethink Status Symbols Some Even Have No More Stars in Their Eyes

By John Vinocur

BONN (NYT) — It is not always simple to be rich. It is not simple, especially, for West Germans.

All the money, all the new power, all the growing opportunities for possession have brought neither ease nor joyous vulgarity. It is a country without its own Gucci loafers, a place where status is not always easy to define.

Unlike France, unlike Britain, unlike the United States, West Germany has no regular chroniclers of what will create envy, or what watches or words or vacations will serve as proof of measuring up.

In a country without a dominant capital or brilliant high life, a Hamburg status symbol, like membership in Der Uebersee Club, may mean nothing in Düsseldorf. The government official who jumps into a slightly rolling Mercedes and wipes out everyone in Bonn who is relegated to cars that stand still when they clamber inside, may be considered a third-rate bureaucrat in Munich, a man not sufficiently esteemed to merit a competent chauffeur.

Question of Image

But occasionally, an underground consensus develops on a question of image, and a notion takes root that may eventually terrify part of an industry whose sales depend on prestige. One such notion is that owning a Mercedes is tacky, a statement of self-satisfaction and complacency that young professionals consider repugnant.

It might not worry the sales people at Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart, who can barely meet the demand

from dentists in Beverly Hills and Cabinet ministers in Togo and Gabon, but a man who travels a bit in this country keeps hearing the same thing: "Oh, God, not a Mercedes."

It comes from the kind of people who marketing consultants think do all the buying and trend-setting. Karl-Heinz Schmidt, a management consultant in Munich who just bought a new Swedish car, said: "I could handle a Mercedes financially, but I couldn't carry the rest. It's being a better-and-eggs man, it's having a big gut, and it's absolutely the wrong image for my clients. It's become a symbol within the country of overdoing it."

"Seem Less"

Ulrich Bartsch-Lenz, a physician in Kiel, thinks that buying a Mercedes is almost a political statement. He said that the only kind of Mercedes that did not embarrass him was "one that's 10 years old, rusted to the guts and driven by punk rockers or immigrant workers from Turkey."

There's no sign that industry or government thinks the same way, or is thinking about using a make other than Mercedes to transport the revered and mighty, but there are seeds now and then in this area toward the old Prussian dictum, "Mehr sein als scheinen" — roughly, "Be more, seem less."

The very rich and very powerful frequently remove chrome numbers from the left corner of the trunks of their Mercedes that indicate they are top-of-the-line, powerful models costing many thousands of marks more than the most economical

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The pilot was Capt. Walter Lux, American said.

On Sept. 25, 1978, in the worst previous U.S. air disaster, 144 persons died after a Pacific Southwest Airlines jetliner collided over San Diego with a small private Cessna.

The worst air disaster in history occurred in March, 1977, in the Canary Islands when a Pan Am jumbo jet and a KLM 747 collided on the tarmac at Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 582 persons died.

The worst accident involving a single airliner occurred in March, 1974, a Turkish jumbo jet crashed 26 miles northeast of Paris, killing 345 persons.

Local policemen hoist Egyptian flag in Sinai town of El Arish yesterday while Israeli troops (foreground) stand at attention.

On Palestinian Autonomy

Israel, Egypt Far Apart As Negotiations Open

BEERSHEBA, Israel, May 25 (NYT) — Nearly two months after they signed their peace treaty, Egypt and Israel formally opened negotiations today to try to find a solution to the highly contentious Palestinian question.

As expected, their initial declarations were far apart on fundamental issues. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who played a major role in bringing about the peace treaty, urged the Egyptians and Israelis to show "maximum restraint and far-sightedness" in the new set of negotiations which are expected to last at least a year.

"Today marks a milestone on the road to a comprehensive peace," Mr. Vance said sitting at a three-sided table in the atrium at Ben Gurion University in this desert city. "In reaching this point, we have overcome many obstacles. Obstacles lie ahead, but we are confident that those obstacles will also be overcome."

The mood was relaxed and the initial session lasted only an hour. After the public speeches, in which Egypt, Israel and the United States laid out their positions on some of the critical points involving the Palestinians, the delegations decided to meet again on June 6 and 7 in Alexandria, Egypt, as part of a plan to rotate between Israeli and Egyptian sites for the talks.

The official purpose of this new round of negotiations is to decide on the methods for holding elections on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip for Palestinian self-governing authority, and to define what was meant in last September's Camp David, Md., framework accord by such concepts as "full autonomy" for the more than one million Palestinians living in the occupied areas.

Beyond Narrow Concepts

But the negotiations will clearly go beyond narrow concepts and deal more broadly with the fate of the Palestinians, who under the Camp David accord are supposed to have their ultimate status decided within five years of the elections of these councils.

Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, head of Egypt's delegation, stressed that Egypt — and the Arab world as a whole — views it as "a God-given right" for the Palestinians to have the right of self-determination, that is, the right to have a state if they choose on Israel's border.

Yusuf Burg, Israel's interior minister, who is heading the Israeli delegation, gave Israel's contrary view. "What I must make clear and what must be understood from the outset is that autonomy does not and cannot imply sovereignty."

Mr. Vance sought to strike the middle ground by offering a mediator but his tone was chilly to Israel. "I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Carter, Brezhnev to Meet 5 Times

U.S., Russia Agree on Agenda at Vienna

By Terence Smith
WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on an agenda and detailed schedule for the summit conference between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna next month, administration officials said yesterday.

The broad outlines for the agenda and many of the schedule details were worked out at a meeting here yesterday between Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador. White House officials said.

Five meetings have been sched-

uled between the two leaders in the course of 2 1/2 days, plus a night at the opera and a number of social events, which suggests to specialists here that the fragile health of the 72-year-old Soviet leader may have been stabilized recently. This conclusion also seemed to be supported by reports yesterday from Austria that Mr. Brezhnev is planning to fly to Vienna rather than go by train, as his doctors have advised in the past.

The uncertain condition of Mr. Brezhnev's health has been a question mark in the summit planning. Foreign diplomats and others who have met with him recently have reported that his general condition has deteriorated to the point where

it is difficult for him to sustain a conversation for more than an hour.

Nonetheless, ranking U.S. officials believe it is possible that Mr. Brezhnev will continue in his post for some time. They feel that he is so well-entrenched in his present position that the only practical way to communicate with the younger generation of Soviet leaders is through Mr. Brezhnev.

The summit may provide an opportunity for high-level discussion with other Soviet leaders, depending on which officials accompany Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Carter will be accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Mr. Brzezinski and Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all of whom presumably will meet with their Soviet counterparts if they attend.

The agenda for the summit, according to administration officials, has been divided into the following three broad categories:

• **Arms control.** In addition to signing the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev will discuss preparations for negotiations toward a third treaty to take effect after 1985. They will also discuss the possibility of limitations on the sale and transfer of conventional arms. A separate agreement limiting the use of anti-satellite weapons also will be signed if it can be worked out in time, officials said.

• **Global issues.** Both sides have agreed to a broad review of the world's trouble spots, without specifying which areas they would actually discuss. The United States intends to include the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean area and Southern Africa, among others.

U.S. officials hope this discussion will lead to a new and continuing consultative arrangement with the Russians involving regularly scheduled ministerial and summit-level conferences in the future. The Carter administration proposed such an arrangement, but the Russians resisted the idea for reasons that were never fully explained.

• **Bilateral issues.** Trade, emigration, favored tariff status for the Soviet Union, technology and co-operation agreements will all be discussed, but U.S. officials say that no special effort will be made to produce a plethora of new agreements, as has been the custom at past summit conferences. Ways may be sought, however, to expand and extend the 11 existing agreements on exchange and cooperation between the two countries.

Based on the preliminary consultations, U.S. officials expect that the atmosphere of the summit will be sober and realistic, as opposed to the antagonism of the 1961 Vienna summit and the euphoria of the 1972 Moscow summit, when the first arms agreement was signed.

Mr. Carter will fly to Vienna on June 14 and rest overnight to overcome the jet lag of the nine-hour flight. Mr. Brezhnev is due on June 15 and the discussions will begin on the morning of June 16. Two sessions will be held that day and the next, with the treaty signing to be on June 18.



A woman mourner weeps during funeral in San Salvador for seven of the 14 persons who were killed in a battle with El Salvadoran police outside the Venezuelan Embassy on Tuesday night.

El Salvador Clashes Kill 5 As State of Siege Begins

SAN SALVADOR, May 25 (UPI) — Five persons, including a leading economist, were killed yesterday in clashes on the first day of El Salvador's state of siege, imposed in the face of mounting anti-government violence.

Despite the government's order on Wednesday that suspended constitutional rights for 30 days, about 7,000 persons marched from the Metropolitan Cathedral to the city cemetery to bury seven of the 14 persons killed in a battle with police outside the Venezuelan Embassy on Tuesday.

Police did not interfere with the funeral procession or an earlier rally in front of the cathedral. But they observed the proceedings from rooftops along the route.

Police reported that economist Carlos Montoya Coellar, 55, a former controller of San Salvador, was slain yesterday by unidentified assailants in a square near the cathedral.

In another street confrontation, security sources said that two members of the leftist Popular Liberation Front, one of three leftist guerrilla groups active in El Salvador, killed a bank guard in front of a bank less than a block from the Chilean Embassy and five blocks from the occupied French Embassy.

Police chased the two rebels and shot and killed them. Earlier in the day, a schoolteacher was killed and a rightist group claimed responsibility for the slaying.

Sixteen members of the leftist

Ceausescu Leaves Spain
MADRID, May 25 (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania returned home today after a five-day official visit here.

Survey Finds U.S. Favors Treaty Of 'Equal Strength' With Russia

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Given the choice between trying to maintain military superiority over the Soviet Union and signing an arms treaty that gives both superpowers "equal military strength," U.S. citizens have chosen the treaty by 50 percent to 42 percent, according to a poll conducted by The Washington Post.

But they prefer, 53 percent to 31 percent, a policy of getting together with the Russians — rather than trying harder to relax tensions with them. The results suggest that popular support for the new strategic arms limitation treaty exists, but that it is weaker than the administration has been saying.

The extent of popular support for SALT-2 will be a factor in the Senate debate on the treaty, although spokesmen for both sides have demonstrated that they can offer statistical support for differing interpretations of public opinion.

The Post poll — a telephone survey of 1,808 adults in the first half of May — suggests uneasiness about the country's world position in relation to the Soviet Union's. By a margin of 64 percent to 30 percent, the respondents agreed that the United States has failed to do enough "to maintain our position as the No. 1 nation in the world."

The poll showed that reservations about President Carter among active Democrats have produced skepticism about a new arms agreement. Strong Democrats — the group that might be expected to most favor the pact — tended to favor military superiority, not equality. By 49 percent to 41 percent, they favored superiority to a treaty based on equality. That aspect of the poll may indicate more about Mr. Carter's political problems than it does about the public's eventual attitude toward SALT-2.

The poll's findings that the respondents, 50 percent to 42 percent, prefer giving both countries equal strength does not necessarily mean that the public supports SALT-2 by that margin. SALT-2 does not give both countries equal military strength, but only roughly equivalent strategic nuclear arsenals. Critics of SALT-2 contend that it gives the Russians an advantage in strategic weapons.

Questions about whether people favor "an agreement limiting nuclear arms" elicited high support, more than 70 percent. But more detailed questions found widespread ignorance of SALT-2's details.

U.S. Tests Turkey, Russia On U-2 Flight Approvals

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — The United States has undertaken delicate diplomatic discussions with Turkey and the Soviet Union aimed at obtaining approval of U-2 reconnaissance flights important to the verification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The talks were intended to be highly secret because of the political sensitivity of the subject in Ankara and Moscow, but press reports from the two capitals disclosed the essence of the maneuvering. U.S. officials are unhappy and apprehensive about the leaks because the discussions are still incomplete and there is no clear sign whether they will succeed.

The unusual situation illustrates the extent to which the SALT-2 treaty is affected by domestic as well as international politics. It also is a dramatic indication of how times have changed since the 1950s, when it was unthinkable that Turkey, a NATO ally, would insist on Soviet acquiescence in reconnaissance flights intended to observe the Soviet Union, and equally unthinkable that the United States would present the matter of its spy flight to the Soviet Union with hope of success.

The maneuvering was triggered by the loss of U.S. ground intelligence stations in Iran, which monitored Soviet missile tests across the border. Although the United States has several other means to check on Soviet missiles in flight, the Iranian bases were particularly important in recording the early stages of a test launch and listening to electronic data sent back to Earth.

U-2 flights across the Soviet border over Turkish air space are considered the best quickly available means to recover some of the capabilities lost by the shutdown of the Iranian stations. Because of the angle and altitude of observation, U-2 flights are believed to be more effective in this respect than U.S. satellites.

The flights over Turkey also are believed to be more effective for some aspects of monitoring Soviet missiles than the U.S.-operated ground stations in Turkey. Turkey closed these stations for 3 1/2 years in retaliation for the arms embargo Congress imposed against Turkey because of the Greek-Turkish conflict in Cyprus. The stations were reopened last October after the United States resumed arms sales to Turkey.

President Carter, faced with a Senate debate over U.S. ability to monitor SALT-2 agreements in great detail, is reported to have sent a secret letter last month to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit asking for approval of the proposed U-2 flights as a contribution to world peace and East-West relations.

Mr. Ecevit, according to a detailed account in the Turkish independent newspaper Milliyet, replied that he had organized the approval of the flights but asked for "firm assurances" that the Soviet Union would not object.

As Turkish relations with the United States became strained in the last several years because of the U.S. arms embargo, Turkish relations with the Soviet Union improved. Mr. Ecevit signed a friendship treaty in Moscow last June. This week, in the latest sign of close relations, the two nations signed an agreement calling for Russia to aid Turkey's oil and natural gas explorations.

The United States pursued the U-2 matter this month when Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher visited Ankara. He is reported to have emphasized the potentially important contribution of the flights to SALT and the potentially serious effect of their rejection on U.S.-Turkish relations.

Mr. Christopher is reported to have promised to give Turkey a written document on the purpose of the flights and the Soviet attitude. According to press reports from Moscow, which have not been denied by informed officials, U.S. discussions aimed at obtaining Soviet acquiescence have begun.

Administration officials said that they had no information to confirm a U.S. television report last night that the Soviet Union is prepared to give tacit approval to the U-2 flights over Turkey.

There is no doubt that the discussions come at a sensitive time for all concerned. The United States is facing a ratification debate on SALT-2 and Washington and Moscow are preparing for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting next month.

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Attacked by Mao Purists

Deng Rallies Supporters Against Critics of Policy

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 25 (NYT) — China's senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, apparently under criticism in recent weeks for the troublesome wall-poster movement and other difficulties, has launched a vigorous counterattack.

In a series of articles in the press, Mr. Deng's supporters have asserted that Communist Party unity can be achieved only if their pragmatic policies are adopted and their opponents' inflexible, literal adherence to "whatever" Mao Tse-tung said is abandoned.

Call for Democracy

As an indication of how serious the debate is, the articles supporting Mr. Deng's view have compared their current effort to establish a new orthodoxy with Mao's first thought-reform drive in 1942. That so-called rectification campaign, at the Communist Yunnan base area, helped solidify Mao's predominance in the party.

The new articles reject a charge that Mr. Deng's call for greater democracy in China last winter was responsible for the sudden increase in wall posters and demonstrations by discontented young people that was later halted by Peking. This accusation has not appeared directly in the government press because it is controlled by Mr. Deng. But it presumably has been leveled against him at high-level meetings in Peking.

"Some comrades have muddled ideas on this issue," a broadcast from Jiangxi Province warned. "Some people say that the current problems that have appeared in society were caused by the party's policies and show that these policies are rightist. This is extremely wrong."

"Of course, some plans have gone a bit astray in various ways in the course of implementing the party's policies," the broadcast said. "However, the emergence of these problems is certainly not

caused by the party's policies themselves, but by variations in carrying them out."

Mr. Deng's adversaries are also reported to have seized on China's costly 17-day border war with Vietnam and a major scaling down of the country's ambitious modernization program to snipe at him.

Critical Victory

Analysts here have been somewhat surprised by the attacks on Mr. Deng. They had thought that he had won a critical victory at a Central Committee meeting in December, gaining approval for his policies and undermining the positions of most of his rivals, particularly Wang Dongxing, the former commander of Mao's bodyguards.

The continued criticism suggests that these other leaders, most of whom rose to power in the Cultural Revolution, might have retained more power than was realized. Moreover, though Mr. Deng's programs are widely popular among young people and factory workers, they evidently have frightened many party bureaucrats, who fear that more democracy and stress on technical competence will erode their positions.

A key indication of China's political balance may be provided by a full session of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, which is scheduled for next month. A pro-Communist Hong Kong magazine said this week that a list had been prepared of officials to be promoted and dismissed.

One man who apparently has assumed a significant new role, as an ally of Mr. Deng, is Chen Yun. Mr. Chen, 74, was China's senior economic planner in the 1950s until he fell out of favor with Mao over the disastrous Great Leap Forward. He returned to active public life only in December, when he was named a party vice chairman and head of the party's powerful new Disciplinary Commission.

Israel, Egypt Far Apart As Negotiations Open

(Continued from Page 1)

want to assure you in the strongest possible terms that the United States understands the deep emotions and interests on all sides that are touched by the process which begins today," he said.

He said that the United States believed that "the Palestinian people must have the right for themselves and their descendants to live with dignity and freedom, and with the opportunity for economic fulfillment and political expression."

Broader Aspects

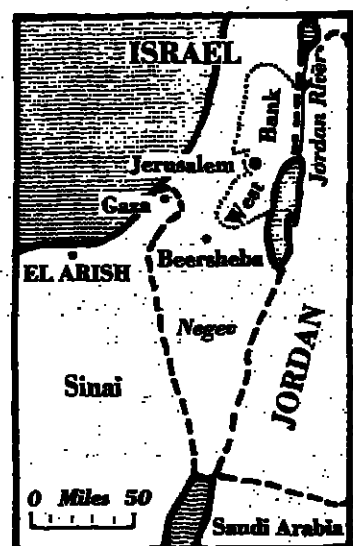
"We must also go beyond these negotiations to the broader aspects of the Palestinian problem," Mr. Vance said. "We must make a start to deal with the problem of Palestinians living outside the West Bank and Gaza. They, too, must know that an accepted and respected place exists for them within the international community."

Mr. Vance avoided endorsing Egypt's insistence on self-determination for the Palestinians and said nothing about a state, but he also stressed that the United States refuses to rule out statelessness.

When Mr. Vance put the solution of the Palestinian question in terms of Israel's historic right to Jerusalem as the "eternal capital" of Israel and discussed the West Bank as Judea and Samaria, Mr. Vance said only that proper solution must result in enhanced security for Israel. He avoided such historical terms.

In the code words of Middle East diplomacy, Mr. Vance was signaling to the Arab world that the United States was going to seek major concessions from Israel in return for security guarantees. He repeated that, in the U.S. view, Security Council Resolution 242 required Israel to withdraw from all fronts of the 1967 war, including the West Bank — a view that the Israeli government does not accept.

The start of these negotiations occurred at about the same time that Israel was relinquishing the strip of Sinai land around El Arish to Egypt as part of the peace treaty signed May 26 in Washington. On Sunday, Mr. Vance will join



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in that city and the three of them will fly to Beersheva to continue the celebration of the peace treaty being put into effect.

Severe Problems

By January, Israel is to have withdrawn from two-thirds of the Sinai and full relations between Egypt and Israel are to unfold. Mr. Sadat will probably confirm on Sunday that borders will be opened soon for transit.

But despite the celebrations, there were severe problems. A major concern to Egypt and the United States was the boycott of the negotiations by the PLO and the West Bank and Gaza and by the Jordanians, who were invited to participate.

Moreover, the Arab world, with the exception of the Sudan and Oman, have condemned Egypt and launched an economic and diplomatic boycott against Mr. Sadat for having signed the peace treaty.

"We regret the absence of the kingdom of Jordan and of Palestinian representatives from these proceedings today," Mr. Vance said. "If we do not agree with their decision not to attend at this time, we nevertheless respect their right to have a different view. We want to make it clear that the invitation for them to join us remains open." But he said that their absence would not stop the progress of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, in El Arish, exuberant Egyptians cheered, prayed and wept today as this Sinai provincial capital was returned to Egypt after nearly a dozen years under Israeli occupation. It is the first Arab locality to be given up by the Israelis since the 1967 war.

When the Israeli flag was lowered, more than a thousand El Arish residents watching from across the road broke into applause, whistles and chanted slogans. Hundreds of young people began running toward the barbed wire of the former Israeli military compound where the ceremony was taking place. Israeli troops chased them back by driving jeeps at the demonstrators.

When the Egyptian flag was hoisted, the crowd charged again, shouting, "God is great" and "Long live Egypt." Some youths scuffled with Israeli soldiers. For a tense few minutes, the mood turned ugly, then dissipated as the troops retreated and Egyptian military police arrived to cordon the townsquare. Finally, the Israelis left and headed east to the taunts of some Egyptians.

French Vandals Make Statement

BORDEAUX, France, May 25 (AP) — Whoever telephoned Agence France-Presse last night to claim that he broke the nose off a statue of the Abbot Bergey must have been aiming for the Guinness Book of Records in the long-title department.

The anonymous caller told the French news agency that responsibility for the vandalism was being claimed by the Secret International Cosmopolitan Association of Jewish Intellectuals, Freemasons, Junkies, Anarchists and Homosexuals for Symbolic Acts of Destruction of Disgusting Works of Art.

Agence France-Presse, apparently somewhat perplexed, titled its report "Surrealist Attack."

Police officials in the town of St. Emilion near here say they have no leads.

Abbot Bergey was a poet and famous in the Bordeaux area for his sermons.

Pope Revises Guidelines For Seminary Education

VATICAN CITY, May 25 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today issued the first sweeping revision of Roman Catholic seminary education guidelines in 48 years, a 90-page document calling for strict adherence to Vatican authority.

The document, titled "Sapientia Christiana" (Christian Knowledge), replaces the church's overall document on seminary and higher education issued by Pope Pius XI in 1931.

In addition to emphasizing the necessity of adherence to faith and morals in education, the document established more liberal procedures for the direction of ecclesiastical universities in light of the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965.

In the new constitution, the pontiff said, the central point of seminary and Roman Catholic ecclesi-

astical education is to make sure that "the very power of the Gospel should permeate thought patterns, standards of judgment and norms of behavior. In a word, it is necessary that the whole of human culture be steeped in the Gospel."

Adherence Emphasized

He emphasized that scientific research and teaching freedom "is necessarily based upon firm adherence to God's word and deference to the church's divine authority, whose duty is to interpret authentically the word of God."

"Therefore, in such a weighty matter one must proceed with prudence, with trust and without suspicion, at the same time with judgment and without rashness especially in teaching, while working to harmonize studiously the necessities of science with the pastoral needs of the People of God," the document said.

But in discussing modern science the document said that "systems and methods that cannot be reconciled with Christian faith are not to be accepted."

Vatican experts said that the document called to mind the thoughts of the 12th century theologian St. Anselm, whose treatise "Fides Quaesitum Intellectum" (Faith In Search of Reason) established the doctrine that faith is a prerequisite to human knowledge.

They said that the new document applies to 126 ecclesiastical universities throughout the world including nine in the United States, 11 in Asia, three in Africa, one in Australia and 84 in Europe. Such schools provide higher education for Roman Catholics but are especially established to give advanced training to new priests.

Joint Direction

The document replaces the system of rectors governing each school with a system of joint direction through the mechanism of faculty councils including student representatives. It also sets out new guidelines to protect teachers and students in cases of possible suspension or expulsion.

The new constitution is a result of work and study by popes Paul VI, John Paul I and John Paul II. In his preface to the document, the pontiff said that Pope Paul VI had largely completed work on the document and that its scheduled publication last year was delayed because of the pontiff's death Aug. 6.

Aftershocks Shake Yugoslavia Coast

BELGRADE, May 25 (UPI) — Strong aftershocks jolted the coastal area of southern Yugoslavia today following a major earthquake yesterday that caused 65 injuries and damaged buildings already weakened in a severe quake on April 15.

The quake yesterday also cut water and power and blocked roads in the southern Adriatic coast area from Dubrovnik to Ucinj, near the Albanian border. Seismologists in Belgrade said that it was an aftershock of last month's quake, which killed about 100 persons. They added that it was the result of ground stabilization in the area.

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1977 Report Warned Regulatory Agency

U.S. Knew of Major Flaw in N-Reactors

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — Nuclear safety experts in the government knew that Babcock & Wilcox reactors had an important engineering flaw more than a year before that flaw played a critical part in the March 28 accident at Three Mile Island, according to a report obtained by the House Interior Committee.

Despite this knowledge, said Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., the committee's chairman, the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission did not recommend any changes to correct the problem in Babcock & Wilcox reactors that were operating then.

Rep. Udall said that, if such formal warnings had been made by the commission, "it is likely that the Three Mile Island incident would have been a run-of-the-mill event."

In a memorandum to the committee, Victor Gilinsky, acting chairman of the commission, said that the commission's handling of the matter was now being examined by two separate investigating offices within the commission.

The disclosure of the commission's apparent inaction came as the Interior Committee heard testimony from Babcock & Wilcox, the company that made the Three Mile Island reactor; General Public Util-

ities, the parent company of the utility that owned and operated it, and several industry groups. The initial warning about the flaw in the reactors was made by Carl Michelson, a nuclear safety expert with the Tennessee Valley Authority, in late 1977.

Not Reliable

Rep. Udall said the committee had just received evidence from the commission that "by early 1978 the NRC had received Mr. Michelson's paper and had accepted one of his principle theses, that is, that the pressurizer water level was not a reliable indication of the reactor pressure vessel being full of cooling water."

According to the preliminary report of events leading to the March 28 accident at the Three Mile Island reactor, the false signals given the operators about the amount of water in the reactor prompted them to shut off the high pressure injection pumps, thus uncovering the uranium fuel rods and causing serious damage from overheating.

The memorandum disclosing the commission staff's knowledge of Mr. Michelson's warning was written by T. M. Novak, head of the Reactor System Branch, on Jan. 10, 1978. He warned that, under certain circumstances in the cooling systems in Babcock & Wilcox plants, "additional loss of primary system inventory or shrinkage in the primary system may not be indicated by pressurizer level."

Noting that such an accident had already occurred at the Davis-Besse reactor near Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Novak recommended that the regulatory commission consider possible design changes in the reactors not yet under construction and procedural reviews of reactors under consideration for receiving operating licenses.

Mr. Novak made no recommendation about Babcock & Wilcox reactors that were then generating electricity. Herman Dieckamp, president of General Public Utilities, the holding company for the Metropolitan Edison Company, which owns the Three Mile Island reactor near Harrisburg, Pa., said that this was the first he had heard of the contents of the warning about his reactor.

Tito Turns 87, Says He Is Not Ready to Retire

BEGRAD, May 25 (Reuters) — President Tito, aged 87, celebrated his birthday today and declared that he was not ready for retirement.

"An 87th birthday is a rare thing in the life of a statesman," he said. "But it seems the time has not yet come to celebrate my birthday in retirement. Anyway, I could not do without work. As long as I have the physical and mental abilities, as long as the people want me, I will do my best."

Marshal Tito, who spoke at his White Palace residence, was addressing Communist Party and state officials as well as representatives of Yugoslavia's youth movement.

He urged Yugoslavians leaders to press for unity and brotherhood among the country's many groups, saying that any signs of discord over economic or other problems would damage the country's world prestige.



FOR SALE — Aerial view shows Casa Pacifica, the one-time Western White House, in San Clemente, Calif., which Richard Nixon is selling. The Nixons bought the estate in 1969.

Nixon Selling Estate, Moving to Cheaper Home

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., May 25 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon is selling Casa Pacifica, his seaside mansion here, and moving into a less expensive, \$650,000 house nearby, an aide confirmed today.

The spokeswoman said that she had no information about the buyer of the estate, which served as the Western White House during Mr. Nixon's presidential years. But the San Clemente Daily Sun Post reported that an unidentified group of businessmen

in Orange County, where the estate is located, had agreed to buy it, promising that it would not be commercially exploited. No purchase price was given.

The newspaper said the Nixons had hoped that Casa Pacifica would someday become a historic site, open to the public, but that "the government has shown no interest in accepting the property."

The Nixons reportedly are moving into the \$650,000 house

that Mr. Nixon's friend Charles Rebozo purchased about three weeks ago in Cypress Shores, a guarded community about a mile from Casa Pacifica.

The smaller house will mean lower security costs. Mrs. Nixon has also asked that the Secret Service discontinue its protection of her, according to the Sun Post. It added that Mr. Nixon has written to the House Appropriations Committee requesting a 10 percent reduction in his staff allowance.

Commentary

U.S. College Cheating and the 'Rat Race'

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — According to a recent poll by The Daily Princetonian, more than one-third of the university's undergraduates say they have cheated on an examination at least once during college.

By coincidence, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education has issued a report accusing some colleges and universities of ethically shady behavior. While the council did not ignore cheating by students, it directed most of its criticism at institutions that cheat by misrepresenting themselves to prospective students and the world.

It also said that professors are often less than truthful when they give students undeservedly high grades in an effort to protect their own popularity and budget or those of their departments.

Cheating on campus is not new, but the direction it is taking raises questions about the environment in which it flourishes. Students' reports on themselves, as in the Princeton poll, may make a bad situation seem worse because they lump together flagrant dishonesty with the human tendency to succumb to minor temptation. There are probably few college graduates of any era who have not on occasion stolen a glance at a neighbor's paper.

Tougher Judges

In fact, those familiar with youth attitudes suspect that students often are tougher judges of their own behavior than most adults would be when asked the same questions about themselves. Thus, surveys that ask, "Have you ever cheated?" tend to give an excessively gloomy picture of youth ethics.

What troubles many observers is the growth of serious dishonesty among a sizable minority of students. This includes outright plagiarism and elaborate schemes to beat the system. Even more disconcerting are reports of the theft and mutilation of library books and periodicals, in part as a means of withholding study materials from competing students.

Even misbehavior of that magnitude, however, is not an invention of the 1970s. Yale expelled Henry Ford Jr. for submitting a ghost-written thesis; he carelessly left the real author's bill enclosed with the paper. And Harvard temporarily suspended a freshman named Edward Kennedy for having used a friend to take a test for him.

Many observers, nevertheless, are convinced that dishonesty has recently been on the rise. A detailed report is offered by Lansing Lamont in a new book, "Campus Shock." His bill of particulars includes the following:

- Reports similar to the Princeton poll about campuses from Cornell, Dartmouth and Yale on the East Coast to Stanford and Berkeley in the West, with much corroborating material from the area in between.
- Accounts of such schemes as students following a garbage truck to the city dump to recover stencils from which they could piece together in advance a crucial test.
- Mounting losses sustained by libraries. The University of Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Lamont, reported losing 8,000 books a year to theft; Columbia estimated replacement costs at \$35,000 annually; Berkeley reported 2,000 missing pages a year; one of the University of Chicago's libraries found 300 books and journals vandalized in a single month.
- Honor codes, still theoretically in effect at many elite colleges, have not been working well for

Cosmos-1, 102 Launched

MOSCOW, May 25 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched the 1,102d in its Cosmos series of satellites to study Earth's resources. Tass reported.

Huge Fallout Said Released In 1950s Soviet Accident

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Government scientists believe that a nuclear accident in the Chelyabinsk Province of the Soviet Union more than 20 years ago released far more radioactivity to the air, land and water than the recent Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania.

"The radioactivity reported in the Soviet scientific literature for what we think was an accident in 1957 or 1958 compares with the fallout from an atomic bomb nuclear test," Dr. Stanley Auerbach, director of the Environmental Sciences Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, told the Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday. "In fact, it's about 1,000 times higher than bomb fallout."

Dr. Auerbach said the Soviet accident may have triggered the release of so much radioactive strontium 90 that it has poisoned the waters of a large lake near the Urals Mountains for the next 300 years. Dr. Auerbach said there could be as much as 1 million curies of radioactive strontium in the lake, which would make it the most radioactive place in the world.

"There's nothing else like it on Earth, from what we can figure out," Dr. Auerbach said. "The Soviets apparently have sealed off the lake from fishermen for years to come because the fish in the lake are so contaminated."

Articles Analyzed

Called in by the nuclear commission to explain what he and his colleagues at Oak Ridge know about the Soviet accident, Dr. Auerbach said he talked with exiled Soviet scientist Zhores Medvedev and analyzed the articles in 115 Soviet scientific journals to put together an account of the Soviet nuclear accident.

Mr. Medvedev has said the accident was triggered by an explosion that ruptured storage tanks built to

store plutonium from spent nuclear fuel.

Dr. Auerbach said the radioactive release that followed the accident was the worst of its kind to ever have occurred. He said the accident triggered a "massive movement" of Soviet scientists into the area to take advantage of a unique study site where air, land and water were highly contaminated.

Dr. Auerbach said the Soviet literature identifies three contaminated lakes in Chelyabinsk, one covering an area 20 square kilometers that he called "It'senko's Hot Lake" after the Soviet scientist who studied the contamination there.

"There are plumes in that lake I would not want to eat," Dr. Auerbach said. "By this time, the lake almost surely has suffered genetic defects and chromosomal aberrations. It should be interesting to hear what the Soviet scientists find." He added that the accident got the Soviet scientific community "to see the light on nuclear safety."

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'A Poet, Not a Man of Action'

Ecevit's Popularity Falls as Turkish Problems Worsen

By Nicholas Gage

ISTANBUL, May 25 (NYT) — Premier Bulent Ecevit came to power a year and a half ago buoyed by a great wave of public optimism that he would overcome the political and economic dangers facing the country.

Today, violence, inflation and unemployment are worse than when he took office and disappointment has replaced the high expectations of many Turks.

"When he took over," said Ismet Giritli, professor of public law and government at Istanbul University, "he raised everyone's hopes that he would solve the country's problems because he is a talented writer and a powerful speaker. But he's a poet, not a man of action."

Mr. Ecevit's supporters say that while he had tremendous popular backing, he did not have the parliamentary and economic strength to

take bold actions. "In view of our small majority, we've taken major risks as it is," said Deputy Premier Hikmet Cetin. With the support of independents, the government can count on 235 votes, against 213 for the opposition party.

"We expected outside financial aid early that would have helped us finance our programs but we didn't get it," said Ahmet Taner Kislali, the minister of culture, who also cited a "psychological" factor for the government's caution. "Our party always had the reputation of taking radical action and it kept us out of power for a long time, so we were anxious not to support the stereotype," he said.

Mr. Ecevit's careful handling of such institutions as the military, the universities and the judiciary has been praised even by his critics. But it has not sustained the high expectations he inspired last year.

When he took office, Mr. Ecevit

was portrayed in much of the press as a fitting heir to Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic and the Republican People's Party that Mr. Ecevit now heads. However, a recent cartoon pictured him placing batteries under a statue of Ataturk to try to bring him back to life to tackle the nation's problems.

And the problems are overwhelming. The annual rate of inflation has reached 70 percent, unemployment has passed 20 percent of the labor force and production has fallen to 40 percent of capacity. In addition, the budget deficit is five times what it was a year ago, the short-term debt is \$8.3 billion and the foreign debt has soared to \$13.5 billion.

Early Chance

A main complaint, especially among members of Mr. Ecevit's own party, is that the government did not take bolder action at the height of its popularity when it first came to power. "During the first few months," said Ismail Cem, a journalist and influential member of the left wing of the party, "the government had so much public support it could have asked for tremendous sacrifices from the people to solve the country's problems and they would have responded generously. Now that chance is gone."

Mr. Ecevit's supporters contend that he has rejected strong measures for the country's economic problems because they would hurt the poor the most. For example, to reduce losses in state enterprises,

they say, would require not only the dismissal of many workers when unemployment is already more than 20 percent but also would result in major price increases for public services that would double the inflation rate.

Loyalists say the problems will not be alleviated until Turkey gets extensive financial credit from Western countries, and they give the premier high marks on this. On May 30, the major Western countries will meet in Paris to pledge financial aid to Turkey. The amount is expected to be more than \$600 million if Turkey agrees to economic reforms sought by the International Monetary Fund.

The mounting discontent has aggravated the violence between leftists and rightists that took 1,400 lives last year, more than double the toll reported the year before. Martial law in 19 of the country's 67 provinces reduced the carnage for a while, but it is increasing again, with 34 killings reported last week.

Mr. Ecevit's domestic policies appear to have cost him support among businessmen who backed him when he took over the government.

"I used to be the black sheep of the business community because I was pro-Ecevit," said Nejat Erzacibasi, chairman of the Association of Industrialists and Businessmen and one of Turkey's biggest industrialists. "I was for him because he was dedicated to democracy, obviously intelligent, charismatic and



Bulent Ecevit

able to solve the Cyprus dilemma. He put us on the island and could afford to take the political risks to get us out." Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in July, 1974, occupying the northern part of the island.

Mr. Erzacibasi said Mr. Ecevit had not only failed to resolve Turkey's international problems but had also started domestic programs that hurt the economy to shore up his sinking prospects of being re-elected.

Even among members of his own party there is growing discontent with his policies, and this is likely to be reflected in a party congress that opened in Ankara today.

Although Mr. Ecevit's efforts will be endorsed, many delegates are going to the congress greatly concerned that the party's popularity is rapidly declining and that it will not do well in October's elections for a third of the 150 seats in the Senate.

Garwood Hints Others Still There

Vietnam POW Stirs U.S. Families' Hopes

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — The unexpected return of Pfc. Robert Garwood of the Marines this spring after 16 years in Vietnam has touched off hopes among the families of other men still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia that their husbands and sons may still be alive.

Pfc. Garwood, who is at the Marine Corps base at Camp Lejeune, N.C., pending a resolution of charges of desertion and other misconduct, has hinted broadly to congressional inquirers that there may, indeed, be other U.S. personnel left behind in Southeast Asia from the Vietnam War.

The Pentagon says, however, that beyond one known Army deserter who is believed to be still in the area, and possibly two more unidentified U.S. soldiers, there is "no credible evidence" that any are still being held against their wills.

The Pentagon still carries the names of 120 servicemen as "missing in action" in Southeast Asia, and is still paying millions of dollars in tax-free salaries and benefits to their families.

More than 2,000 others whose

bodies have never been found have been declared "presumed dead," and their salaries have been cut off. Pfc. Garwood's return, however, brought renewed pressure on several congressmen to reopen the sensitive question of Americans missing in Southeast Asia.

Rep. Thomas Hagedorn, R-Minn., is working with a group of women in his district who, like many others, are afraid that some U.S. servicemen may be forgotten.

"We're trying to get information on the status of each missing person," Rep. Hagedorn said, "but for some reason the State Department has trouble getting the information together."

He complained that while the Pentagon said there were no more prisoners in Southeast Asia, the State Department had a computer list of somewhat fewer than 100 names of persons described as "detainees" there.

He conceded that security concerns for U.S. spies in the area might account for the discrepancy. Dermot Foley, a New York lawyer who is Pfc. Garwood's civilian counsel, does not think so, however.

Mr. Foley, who is also counsel to the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, said he believed that the government was trying to "sweep under the rug" the possibility that more Americans were still languishing in Vietnam.

He has brought four suits against the government, including one still pending, seeking to block the per-

judic status reviews of those missing in action that lead to the presumptive findings of death.

Mr. Foley, whose brother Brendan is listed as missing after his Air Force jet was shot down over North Vietnam in 1967, became Pfc. Garwood's lawyer by seeking out the Marine's father, who hired him.

Although Pfc. Garwood has hinted at the existence of other Americans still in Vietnam, Mr. Foley has directed him not to speak openly on the matter, according to Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., who visited him in search of information on additional missing Americans.

"There are aspects of it that I can't discuss," Mr. Foley said this week. "but it's fair to say that Bobby has a belief that there are men still over there."

Rep. Gilman expects Pfc. Garwood's testimony on any additional missing Americans will be taken after the charges against him are resolved.

Although it has not been widely reported, the Pentagon has carried the name of McKinley Nolan, a former Army private, as a deserter who was known to be alive and in the company of the Communists as late as 1971, but about whom nothing more recent is known.

The Pentagon also carries intelligence reports on two other men, a black and a white, who are believed to be deserters in Vietnam who were possibly in complicity with the enemy. Their names are not known.

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Air Fare Cuts Expected to Slow With Technology

By Carol Shifrin
NEW YORK, May 24 (WP) — Although some technological gains in aircraft manufacturing are expected during the next two decades, the dramatic advances of the past that have led to lower air fares are probably over, U.S. and British aerospace officials suggested yesterday.

That assessment was made by Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Fletcher, director of corporate strategy and planning for British Aerospace, and by John Steiner, vice president of the Boeing Co., at an international aviation conference sponsored by Lloyd's of London Press.

Sir Peter noted that fares have declined steadily in real terms because airlines experienced lower cost in operating successive types of planes.

For example, in addition to advent of the jet engine, increasing the number of seats in a plane allowed for more efficient use of cabin space, and increased air speeds produced greater productivity. Also, increased use of the aircraft, longer aircraft life, lower maintenance costs and, until a few years ago, the declining cost of fuel in real terms were factors, he said.

Now, rising fuel costs are the most visible factor affecting airline costs, but noise reduction efforts,

air and airport congestion, and inflation are important. For example, airlines have been reducing cruise speeds during the last year to save fuel but coupled with delays because of congestion that further reduces aircraft productivity.

Mr. Steiner agreed that technology is "somewhat at a plateau" but was optimistic that the industry would find solutions. Unfortunately, development of new airplanes with advanced technology was delayed by the poor financial condition of the U.S. airlines during the last decade, he said. "If you have a sick customer, you have a sick industry," Mr. Steiner said of the aircraft makers.

The U.S. airlines historically have absorbed about half of the West's commercial airplanes, and most of the introductions of new planes have been to meet their requirements. Because of increased airline earnings in the last two years, Boeing and the other aircraft makers have received orders and are developing planes.

The rapidly growing air travel market, partly the result of fare deregulation, has produced a great number of new orders for existing planes as well. Mr. Steiner said that Boeing manufactures planes at the rate of 28 a month, up from 10 in 1976.

U.S., France Set Memorial Service

PARIS, May 25 (HTT) — A joint U.S.-French ceremony will be held near Chateau Thierry, northeast of Paris, Sunday to commemorate the June 1918 battle of Belleau Wood that stopped a German advance.

The annual ceremony, which will start at 11 a.m. at the American Military Cemetery at Belleau, has been limited to coincide with the Memorial Day weekend.

Among the speakers at the ceremony will be Gen. James Hirthle of the Veterans Administration, Lt. Gen. Adolph Schwenk of the U.S. Marine Corps and Hubert Huisson, prefect of the Aisne Department.

More or Less, You Can Be Listed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — For years, you could be listed or unlisted in New York state telephone directories. Now you can be partly listed: You can have your name and number in the book with either part of your address (the name of the street, say) — or no address at all.

Unlike being unlisted, which costs \$1.09 a month, being partly listed is free.

The idea, a Public Service Commission spokesman said yesterday, is to enable people concerned about security or privacy to have their numbers available to others without disclosing where they live.

For three years, the New York telephone Co. resisted the change, which became effective last Friday. The firm argued that confusion might result: How, it asked, could callers be certain without having an address as a cross reference?

It also said that the change would probably cost it about \$240,000 a year, as its experts estimated, roughly 18,000 of the more than a million unlisted customers switched to being partly listed. But it finally gave in to commission pressure.

Four states — California, Washington, Oregon and Ohio — have long offered partial listings. A Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. spokesman in Sacramento said that they had been available for more than a decade, and had not been a problem.

The Public Service Commission, which had begun prodding the telephone company for the change after half a dozen persons, mainly women, had complained that they had been refused partial listings, kept prodding the spokesman said. Finally, he said, "after being worn down by our staff, the company filed for this change, a couple of months ago."

"We couldn't see any reason why it couldn't be done," he added. "We don't anticipate any large number of people going this way."

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Good News About the Dollar

Conspicuous on the short list of things that are currently going well, there is the U.S. dollar. Last fall, the dollar was drowning in a sea of yen, marks and francs. The Carter administration organized a rescue that has been a considerable success, and now the dollar floats merrily along, even rising a little.

The international currency markets are dominated by people gambling on future values. That makes them exquisitely sensitive to impressions of government intentions. The first phase of the administration's rescue operation was to stop talking as though it was ready to tolerate the dollar's steady decline abroad and higher inflation at home. But there's more than that to the dollar's present stability. For several years the United States has been buying a great deal more abroad than it has been able to sell, and those vast deficits have exerted heavy pressure downward on the exchange rate. But now those deficits are declining.

The reason? It's a textbook example of the exchange-rate mechanism. The dollar began to decline at the end of 1977, and the effects on trade are now showing up. That decline makes American goods more competitive—that is, cheaper—abroad, and it makes foreign goods more expensive here. The volume of American exports was up sharply last winter compared with a year earlier, but imports have hardly changed at all. This improves the trade balance, which in turn keeps the dollar from sinking further. The system is working, more or less automatically, as it is supposed to. But this process of adjustment is not free of cost. The lower value of the dollar, compared with two years ago, leaves the inflation rate a little higher, and Americans a little less prosperous, than they would otherwise be.

For the future, there's a relationship between the dollar's value and the economy's growth rate. At present the economy is not growing very fast. That limits the American demand for imports. In contrast, the Japanese economy is expanding rapidly and, in fact, last month the famous surplus in the Japanese current account dropped briefly to zero. Growth drove Japanese imports up, and the yen down a little.

As the U.S. economy slows down later this year and perhaps falls into recession, a lot of people are going to expect the government to start cranking once more to make it run faster. But too much cranking threatens to start the dollar falling again on the international exchanges. The stability of the dollar is impressive, but experience suggests that it is also highly conditional.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Slowing the Gas Guzzlers

In 1975, when new American cars were getting an average of 14 miles a gallon, Congress ordered the auto companies to improve fuel efficiency to 27.5 by 1985. But how quickly they had to move toward that goal was left to the Department of Transportation. Secretary Brock Adams decided to increase mileage requirements rapidly in the early 1980s, and then ease on to 27.5 by 1985. The average now stands at 19 miles a gallon. But Detroit is asking for a break—appealing directly to the president last week for a slower, steadier climb to 1985. Such a pace, the manufacturers assert, would save billions in development costs and, for ailing Chrysler, might even make the difference between survival and financial collapse.

Whether you buy the industry's argument depends in large part on whose numbers you believe; engineers at the Transportation Department scoff at the companies' cost estimates. But given the high symbolic cost of softening the mileage standard just when oil conservation has become so important, the burden of proof should rest with the automakers.

Washington's way would save about 44,000 more barrels of oil a day than Detroit's during the 1980s—about two-tenths of one percent of all gasoline consumption. According to the Transportation Department, these savings would recoup for motorists all the extra cost of making cars that are more fuel-efficient. According to Detroit, the required manufacturing investment would be so large that no foreseeable increase in oil prices could justify the posted standards.

There is no reasonable way for the public

to know who's right. The automakers have a motive to exaggerate the cost of Washington's way. The regulators have a bureaucratic and political stake in consistency. Still, it probably makes sense to stick by Washington's stringent standard. The public is already skeptical about the need to conserve energy. A decision now to soften the miles-per-gallon requirement on the basis of inconclusive evidence would feed that skepticism.

It is worth remembering, too, that if the auto companies do not meet the standard, they need not shut down. They can instead pay (and pass on to customers) a penalty of \$50 per car for every mile per gallon they miss—not an overwhelming amount. And if, finally, the rules really end up threatening Chrysler's existence, Washington could legally waive the penalty.

As for the period after 1985, Secretary Adams is already calling for still more stringent mileage requirements. We accept that approach for the earlier period, but in the long run, taxes on gasoline and gas guzzlers are a better way to go.

The Adams approach requires the federal regulators to weigh the estimated cost of their mileage demands on the auto companies against their estimates of fuel savings. But such calculations are intrinsically uncertain, and the cost of error would be great. Why not get the government out of the business of making calculations it cannot make very well?

It would be far more efficient to impose new taxes which reflect the total cost—including national security—of using the imported stuff and let the industry and driving public decide how to adjust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Indictment of Lance

The indictment of Bert Lance goes a long way beyond all of the previous reports and hearing records. The indictment says that the various financial manipulations that became public in 1977, the year when he came to the Office of Management and Budget and then left it, were only part of a larger and more calculated conspiracy. The nature of the alleged conspiracy was to keep making new loans and overdrafts to pay off old loans and overdrafts, often unsecured and often at no interest. The grand jury says that this rapid shuffle of money involved 40 banks, and that the actual or potential losses to them were in the range of half a million dollars.

The indictment has a certain fascination, alleging a scheme that was both wildly complex and, for a time, highly successful. It was clear in the 1977 investigations that Lance had committed a number of legal violations of the sort that lawyers call technical. That is to say, they were real violations but not of a magnitude, by themselves, likely to get Mr. Lance into serious trouble.

For example, he had not reported loans as the law required. The indictment now claims much more. It charges that he was not merely reckless and careless, but criminal in organizing this pattern of loans deliberately to deceive both federal regulators and the bank stockholders who ultimately bore the ex-

penses of Lance's style of management and style of life.

The public importance of the indictment has, of course, little to do with Lance himself and everything to do with his friend and patron, President Carter. It is not merely a matter of the personal pain for Carter. It is rather the powerful contribution that Lance has made, and continues to make, to a widespread opinion of Carter, which holds that the president is an honest man whose shortcomings lie in his knowledge and judgment of people.

There is no evidence that Carter was even aware of the Lance financial operation, and his honesty is reflected in his rule of absolutely no interference in the Justice Department's handling of the case. It has been left, by all accounts, to the professionals in the Criminal Division.

So the White House emerges from the episode with honor. But, unhappily, it remains true that Carter, unknowing, brought to the White House a close associate whose fortune turned out to be a pyramid of insider loans. Presidents can afford to make mistakes in policy. It can be more costly for them to make mistakes about the people with whom they deal at close range, and on whom they depend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 26, 1904

TOKYO — Yesterday morning the Japanese forces swept the Russians from Kin-chau, after a desperate struggle. During the night they stormed the almost impregnable positions held by the Russians on a hill in the area. The Japanese had taken extraordinary pains to get their artillery into commanding positions, and their success was largely due to the destructive work of these guns. Japanese officers actually worked their way close enough to draw Russian artillery fire, and from the fragments of shell ascertained the caliber of the Russians' guns.

Fifty Years Ago
May 26, 1929

ROME — Mussolini this week decided that all feminine beauty contests would be strictly prohibited in the future. This country is being planned to be a place where women are supposed to know their place, and to keep to it. On the same lines, there recently sprang up a typically Fascist fad in Genoa designed to put flappers to shame. Young Fascists organized groups that would stop women whose dresses were too short, and in the middle of the street, before twittering spectators, mark large black rings around their stockings where the skirt should reach.



Lessons in Political Geography

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are two ways of looking at the implications of the British and Canadian election results through American eyes—both of which tell us something significant about the pattern of politics in the Western democracies.

In one sense, the victories of conservative parties this month in our sister countries must look like dominoes falling. There is certainly a warning for the Carter administration in the defeat of incumbent left-of-center governments by more conservative oppositions, led by relatively untested figures, making their first national campaigns. That is an almost certain description of the 1980 Republican challenge.

There were important special factors at work in the replacement of James Callaghan by Margaret Thatcher and Pierre Elliott Trudeau by Joe Clark. But in both Britain and Canada, there were high inflation, low economic growth, personal economic insecurity and a general sense that "the people" in Westminster and Ottawa had lost touch with the country and lost control of events.

It was that combination that proved lethal to the incumbents. And it is hardly necessary to point out the parallels in this country which could make Carter the third incumbent to fall.

2d Perspective

But there is a second perspective which makes it appear that our country may have set the pattern, with its 1976 election, which Britain and Canada have followed this year. It is a pattern of sharp geographic polarization in voting patterns, producing increased internal strains on the representative institutions.

The 1976 Carter-Ford race made visible several sharp splits which have never been far below the surface of American society. Blacks and browns voted heavily one way, whites, the other. Blue-collar workers backed a different candidate than white-collar workers; Catholics and Jews, a different candidate than the Protestants.

What was unusual about Carter's victory was its narrowness—he gained only 50.1 percent of the vote—and the sharpness of the east-west dividing line. East of the band of states that border the Mississippi River, Carter won 267 of the 380 electoral votes. West of that line, he carried only Texas and Hawaii.

The British election pattern was similar. As the Economist pointed out in an article called, "Two Nations—North and South." Using the River Trent as the dividing line, North Britain went Labor on May 3 by a 2-to-1 margin, while South Britain was even more lopsidedly Tory. The Tories 44 percent share of the popular vote was smaller than that achieved by any prime minister taking office with a secure parliamentary majority since 1922," according to the Economist article.

A measure of the increased polarization in Britain can be gained by comparing the composition of the newly elected Parliament with one elected in 1955 with an almost identical overall Tory Majority—67 seats to the current 70. Then, One-third of the Tory MPs came from north of the Trent, and Conservatives held two out of five of the big city seats. Today, barely one-fifth of the Tory strength is from the North and Tories hold less than one-fourth of the big city seats.

Canada's election, the most recent, is also the most fragmented. Clark's Progressive Conservatives received only 36 percent of the national popular vote. The new government won only 14 percent of the

votes and two of the 75 seats in the breakaway-minded province of Quebec. By comparison, the previous Tory government, in power in the early 1960s, had at least 35 seats in Quebec, and, sometimes, more.

Parallel Sign

In a parallel sign of polarization, Trudeau's Liberals were able to win only two of the 77 seats west of Ontario.

Pierre Berton, the author who served as a CBC election commentator, said, "We are split not only by language and culture but geographically as well. It is a calamity." A CBC colleague, noting that French-speaking Canadians had voted overwhelmingly one way and English-speaking Canadians the other, not just in Quebec but across the country, found "the polarization implications alarming."

There is a reminder in these three elections that, despite jet planes, national television networks, interchangeable fast-food franchises and other factors which are supposedly "homogenizing" contemporary society, each of these countries has strong centrifugal forces at work inside its borders.

Americans—as much as the British and Canadians—need to be aware of the strains these regional and social differences impose on government. They were a prime cause of the recent fiasco in Congress on the standby gas rationing bill, and have consistently frustrated efforts to develop a national energy policy.

It is time for concern about the institutions that are supposed to

provide cohesion in a society under stress. The most important of those institutions are the political parties, and the fragmenting of those parties in Britain, Canada and the United States poses a danger that can no longer be dismissed.

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Dumping, Drafting Euphoria

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The political tension between President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy is now drawn too fine for the comfort or safety of the Democratic Party, the administration, perhaps even the country. "Who's the legitimate ruler here?" Sen. Pat Moynihan asked the other day, no doubt expressing the quandary of a good many Americans.

The answer, on paper, is that Carter is still president and will be for at least another 19 months. But as Moynihan put it, Carter appears more and more to be "governing by the sufferance" of Kennedy. And that's not good for the country, for the president or—in the long run—for the senator.

Moynihan said he had "no idea" what Carter could do to assert and maintain clear primacy of leadership. But the problem is as much Kennedy's as the president's, and more nearly of his making. It is he, if anyone, who should take steps to relieve the pressures building against Carter's presidency, even against his re-nomination.

Just this week, in stunning disregard for the Carter leadership on energy matters, the House Democratic caucus voted 153 to 82 to extend control of oil prices past June 1, when the president wants to begin phasing them out. Then the whole House refused to accept a federal budget resolution reflecting Carter's economic leadership. Edward Kennedy, who opposes oil decontrol and advocates more social spending, presumably had nothing to do with these votes, but they indicate Carter's declining strength.

'Dump Carter'

Then five liberal Democratic congressmen announced their plans for a "dump Carter" movement aimed at handing Kennedy the presidential nomination and making it "irresistible" for him to accept. Only two weeks ago, the New York State Democratic Committee passed a resolution criticizing Carter's urban policy and openly discussed putting up Moynihan or Gov. Hugh Carey as a favorite candidate next year. A Kennedy write-in effort already is under way in New Hampshire, and numerous groups and individuals in various states are organizing to put him at the head of the ticket in 1980.

Whether that would be good politics, every Democrat is entitled to judge; whether it would advance liberal programs, liberals have every right to ponder. But it seems hardly debatable that the dump Carter-draft Kennedy activity is sapping Carter's thin reserve of political authority; and it is altogether likely that if this activity should attain its end, the party will be deeply split next year along North-South and liberal-conservative lines.

There can hardly be consequences that Edward Kennedy wants or that he can think favorable to himself or his party. He supports the SALT treaty, for example. But in the difficult fight for Senate ratification, Carter could have no stronger weapon than his standing and authority as president, as negotiator of the treaty and guarantor of the nation's security.

That standing and authority can only be diminished by the idea that Kennedy is about to shove the pre-

ly received from a reader opposed to nuclear power. He warned that mankind should not meddle with "things we don't understand." Of course that described electricity not long ago—or, come to think about it, today. What Edison said is, in a sense, perennially and profoundly true: "We don't know one-millionth of one percent about anything."

In any era, there is a characteristic anti-intellectualism, and fear of science and technology is today's form. It is, therefore, time to remember what, in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech of 1944, I. I. Rabi told his listeners: It was "not until late in the history of mankind, not until a few seconds ago so to speak, that it was recognized that nature is understandable and that a knowledge of nature is good and can be used with benefit."

Less Obvious

Leaving aside the obvious practicality of science, there is a less obvious benefit from even a passing glance at it in daily journalism. It is good for a sense of the dimensions of life to learn, for example, that if there were only three bees in all of Europe, the air of Europe would be more crowded with bees than space is with stars.

Or that a penny held at arms length blocks from your field of vision a thousand galaxies 350 million miles away. Or that the average brain can store, in a lifetime, 1,000,000,000,000 (a million billion) items of information. This storage, called memory, touches the central mystery of humanness. As Loren Eiseley writes:

"In the 45 years of my existence every atom, every molecule that composes me has changed its position or danced away and beyond to become part of other things. New molecules have come from the grass and bodies of animals to be part of me a little while, yet, my memories hold, and a loved face of 20 years ago is before me still."

I do not know just why, but I am sure, intuitively, that it is good to think, now and again, this: The grain you eat was, to some extent, grown in (and in a sense, is) the remains of mingled ancestors.

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Letters

Transplanted Roots

On the whole I feel Jane Friedman did an excellent job of quoting correctly (IHT, May 23) a difficult and involved conversation we had together on the subject of expatriates. However, I did not say that everyone necessarily rejects roots when they choose to live in another country, nor do I feel that everyone is angry at existing conditions in their native land when they make a decision to leave. For some this may well be the case, but there are many others who only want to expand their horizons.

Expatriates who are representing multinational corporations are usually selected because they are well adjusted in their home country. They are not people who have exhibited angry or disruptive behavior, but people who exhibit flexible attitudes and a willingness to make the best of any situation. They opt to come to live abroad because they have a sincere desire to experience a challenge, and fulfill a goal for the company—or a personal one. I feel this is a valid reason to live abroad. I find that these people usually make a positive adjustment... at least after the first tumultuous year.

PADDY S. WELLES.

Forgotten Gandhi

Alton Frye diagnoses well (IHT, May 16). India's strategists and technologists, beware! Desai's yielding to Carter in not producing the A-bomb and condemn "Gandhism" as a banal generalization. These Panhinduist critics hold that truth and non-violence have no place in politics and worldly affairs, but Gandhi never agreed with them.

As he himself declared, there is no such thing as "Gandhism." For-

seeing the coming trend, he also wrote: "If India makes violence her creed, and I have survived, I shall not care to live in India."

RATILAL R. JOSHI.

Vienna.

Nepal Miscreants

I am writing in regard to the news item about Nepal (IHT, May 8) in which it is (alleged) that 25 persons have been killed (in rioting against King Birendra). (This figure) is greatly distorted.

The real fact is that three non-student miscreants were killed and 225 were arrested. Of the arrested, all the students and non-students, except some non-student miscreants with criminal records, have been already released.

G.L.JOSHI.

Royal Embassy of Nepal

Paris.

'Mad Business'

Mary Blume's articles on the cults (IHT, May 14-15) recall the words of Jove to the dead in Swift's "The Day of Judgment":

"You who in different sects were sham'd, And come to see each other damn'd; (So some folk told you, but they knew No more of Jove's designs than you);—The world's mad business now is o'er, And I resent these pranks no more. —I to such blockheads set my wit! I damn such fools!—Go, go, you're bit."

PAIDRIG CROHOORE.

Paris.

Anti-Intellectualism

Fears of Science, New Technology

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A newspaper story headlined "In the Rain Forest, a Complex and Threatened World" is, to me, irresistible, and not just because a rain forest resembles the Will House at about the time the morning paper arrives.

Another story reports "a significant relationship between heart attacks and changes in the earth's magnetism." Another headline is: "Astronomy Is Puzzled by Oddity in the Sky." Astronomy should be puzzled. "Something in the Milky Way... appears to be... simultaneously flying toward and away from the earth at speeds as great as 30,000 miles a second."

These stories appeared recently in The New York Times science section. Such journalism is good for the soul. Most people, it has been said, resemble huge deserted palaces in which the owner occupies only a few rooms and never ventures into closed-off wings. Exposure to competent journalism about science opens the mind to a sense of mysteriousness. And as Einstein said:

"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer pause to wonder and stand in awe, is as good as dead: His eyes are closed."

The Commonplace

Closed, indeed, to the commonplace, than which nothing is more amazing. A scientist has written:

"Were a naturalist to announce to the world the discovery of an animal which first existed in the form of a serpent, which then penetrated into the earth, and wearing a shroud of pure silk of the finest texture, contracted itself within this covering into a body without external mouth or limbs, resembling more than anything else, an Egyptian mummy; and which, after remaining in this state, without food and without motion... should at the end of that period burst its silken encasement... and start in today a winged bird—what think you would be the sensation excited by this strange piece of intelligence?"

While pondering that question, watch the butterflies in your backyard. And consider a letter I recently received from a reader opposed to nuclear power. He warned that mankind should not meddle with "things we don't understand." Of course that described electricity not long ago—or, come to think about it, today. What Edison said is, in a sense, perennially and profoundly true: "We don't know one-millionth of one percent about anything."

In any era, there is a characteristic anti-intellectualism, and fear of science and technology is today's form. It is, therefore, time to remember what, in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech of 1944, I. I. Rabi told his listeners: It was "not until late in the history of mankind, not until a few seconds ago so to speak, that it was recognized that nature is understandable and that a knowledge of nature is good and can be used with benefit."

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Californians in the Gas Crunch: A Statewide Case of Anxiety

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON (IHT) — Marked by a curtailment of travel, long lines at gas stations, frayed tempers and occasional violence, the gasoline shortage has had a strong impact on the lives of millions of Californians and could signal what is in store for all Americans in the near future.

As supplies have fallen, Californians have markedly reduced their driving. This has had repercussions on almost all sectors of the economy.

Hardest hit has been the tourist industry. With the traditional start of the U.S. vacation season this Memorial Day weekend, resort owners are worried about the survival of their businesses. The outlook is grim. Surveys show that 0 to 90 percent of the service stations in the United States will be closed.

In Palm Springs, Calif., the Riviera Hilton hotel will close for the summer, the first time it has closed since it began operation 20 years ago, manager Art Dez blames the gasoline shortage.

In other resort areas, managers fear that, even if gasoline is available, tourists will stay home, unwilling to take the chance of running out of gasoline and not being able to find an open station.

Salesmen have reported that they cannot get enough gasoline to make their rounds; truck drivers are running with their fuel indicators on empty.

'Too Depressing'

A San Diego taxi driver, after spending four hours in line to fill up his cab, took the day off, saying it was "just too depressing to work after waiting in line."

A California woman quit her secretarial job because avoiding the hassle of the gas lines was more important, for the time being, than making money.

Parking lots in usually crowded shopping centers are only half full, as the gas shortage has kept people to cut back on all but the most essential trips.

Sales of large and even medium-size automobiles

Some people are having trouble sleeping because they are worried about getting a place in line the next day. . .

Some are not going anywhere because they are afraid they will not be able to get back home. . . Others are smoking more, drinking more and eating more. . .

biles have plummeted while delivery time on small, more fuel-efficient cars is lagging by as much as a year for the more popular models. Sales of motor homes and recreational vehicles are at a standstill.

Gasoline is a necessity in most parts of the United States, but it is particularly essential in California with its long commuting distances. Although figures show that Californians use less gasoline per capita than residents of other states, this is attributed to the wider ownership of gas-efficient automobiles.

Gasoline is essential and precious enough to have provoked isolated incidents of violence. Fights with guns, knives and broken bottles have erupted among frustrated motorists.

One man cut into a gasoline line and, when other motorists complained, threatened them with a pistol. He was arrested. Another motorist deflated the tires of a car that cut into the line in front of him and then beat up a pregnant woman who climbed out of the car to protest.

One man was shot in the face when he tried to stop three men from siphoning gasoline from his sister's car.

Some gas station owners and attendants are carrying sidearms and rifles to keep order in

their stations. And the stations themselves have been hit by vandalism.

In fact, California psychiatrists have said that the crisis has given the state a case of extreme anxiety. Dr. Thomas Holmes, a University of Washington psychiatrist, expects a significant increase in the possibility of mental illness.

Some people are having trouble sleeping because they are worried about getting a place in line the next day. Some are not going anywhere because they are afraid they will not be able to get back home. Others are smoking more, drinking more and eating more.

It's "the loss of a very basic commodity in our lifestyle," said Dr. John Schwartz, chief of psychiatry at a California hospital, in explaining this anxiety.

Fearing the loss of this basic commodity, motorists have been hoarding gasoline, and police and fire officials fear that there will be a wave of fires and explosions caused by the fumes leaking from improper containers. A Los Angeles police officer warned that carrying gasoline in a can in the trunk of a car can lead to an explosion in the event of a crash.

Gas station attendants who have refused to



Motorists, hard-pressed by the current gasoline shortage, stock up on five-gallon gasoline cans in Santa Monica, Calif.

fill unsuitable containers have faced verbal abuse and even violence.

In the past week, with the imposition of "odd-even" rationing — autos with even-numbered license plates fill up on even-numbered days and motorists with odd-numbered plates fill up on odd-numbered days — and with a slight increase

in supply, the panic has eased. Gasoline lines have almost disappeared, and motorists are refraining from "topping off" — buying small amounts of gasoline in an attempt to keep their tanks full.

But how long this will last is uncertain. There have been indications that gas supplies in June

will not increase as much as some officials have predicted. In fact, one big California supplier has tentatively decided on a 20 percent cut over last year compared to the 8 percent cut in May.

Even the rumor of lower allocations could cause renewed panic buying, hoarding and violence.

Apocalypse Then: U.S. Study Envisages Nuclear War's Grisly Aftereffect

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON (WP) — "Areas of the country such as the northeast corridor were reduced to a swath of burning rubble from north of Boston to south of Norfolk. Still, there were some sections of the nation that were spared direct effects of blast and fire. . . Charlottesville, . . . was not hit. . . Momentarily [it was] immune to the disaster that had leveled the cities of the nation."

But, according to a newly released study by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, Charlottesville, Va.'s immunity is only temporary — a pause before the "race for survival" that will begin the day the survivors emerge from their fallout shelters.

This fictional attempt to describe what the world after a nuclear war would be like makes it clear that apocalyptic blasts would be only the beginning of the horror.

The study is certain to stir controversy and to become a focus of congressional hearings on the need for increased civil defense measures. It was prepared at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for forthcoming floor debate on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The study envisages a massive Soviet nuclear attack that is not a surprise. Tension between the superpowers has prompted some people to flee major U.S. cities, and by the day of the attack, Charlottesville already has 40,000 evacuees from Washington and Richmond, Va. — a 50 percent increase in the city-county population.

At the first alarm and emergency radio broadcasts, most people go into shelters in downtown underground garages and in the basements of buildings at the University of Virginia. In rural areas surrounding the city, some

farmers do not want to leave their homes; many suburbanites have stocked their basements with food and piled dirt against windows and doors.

Few are above ground to watch as the warheads land, and communications nationwide are interrupted as Earth's atmosphere shivers with the assault of the explosion.

After two weeks, local residents tire of the cramped shelter life and begin to return to their homes. . .

sions, according to the OTA study. The Soviets have dropped 4,000 megatons, and nearly 100 million Americans are killed. The U.S. counterattack on the Soviet Union has a similar devastating effect.

For more than an hour, nothing falls on Charlottesville, and policemen hustle stragglers into shelters. Then fallout begins.

An hour and a half after the attack, university scientists pick up a 40-rem-per-hour radiation rate. It quickly rises to 50 rems an hour and remains there for a full day before starting to decline. In four days, the Charlottesville area receives a 2,000-rem cumulative dose, enough to kill those who refused to go into shelters and most of the animals left outside.

A 450-rem dose is considered to be fatal to half those who receive it. The largest dose at the Three Mile Island accident was 0.1 rem.

During the first days after the attack the sheltered people remain fairly calm, keeping in touch by CB radio because regular communications are out. On the third day, however, refugees begin pouring in from destroyed surrounding metropolitan areas, many suffering from radiation sickness.

Hospitals quickly fill to overflowing. Hopeless cases are released to die so that those with chances for life can be attended to. Fallout levels are still too high for anyone to be out in the open for more than a few hours without getting radiation sickness.

In a short time, hospitals begin to turn away the "very sick" and finally are forced to lock their doors to protect those they have already accepted.

The walking sick move into abandoned homes in town. Many die; their bodies are left unburned for weeks.

After two weeks, local residents tire of the cramped shelter life and begin to return to their homes. Some farmers find their animals dead of radiation or missing — apparently eaten by refugees or other residents.

The president has survived. After national communications are restored, he announces that the cease-fire is holding and that the country still has submarines capable of striking the Soviet Union again if it launches another attack.

The former local government convenes in the basement of the Charlottesville town hall and establishes a

centralized "almost totalitarian rule." Identification cards are required, and flour, powdered milk and lard are rationed only to those carrying them.

Fuel supplies drop so fast that private use of cars and tractors is outlawed. Armed sentries guard fuel-storage facilities. Electricity generated by coal is restored but for

. . . Farmers find animals dead or missing. . . eaten by refugees or other residents

only a few hours a day. Reservoir water remains contaminated. Well water is rationed and given primarily to children.

The radiation level after two weeks is 14-rem-per-hour, low enough to avoid immediate health risks but high enough to be a long-term hazard. People nonetheless venture outside, primarily to get food.

In the third and fourth weeks, more people emerge from shelters and the local government requires homeowners to take in refugees still arriving from destroyed cities.

Food problems become more acute, and black-market

bartering develops. Farmers are required to deliver a percentage of their livestock to the town government. Some refuse, and occasional fighting breaks out on farms around the city.

Experts decide that meat from animals suffering radiation sickness can be eaten. Hunting becomes a full-time activity, although radiation has killed most wild animals.

Radiation-caused illnesses, complicated by lack of food, increase the number of deaths. Hospitals still cannot care for the terminally ill. Medical supplies have been all but exhausted. Mass graves are established outside the city.

A month after the attack, food riots break out when a truck sent by the reorganized Virginia state government arrives with grain.

Slowly, national, state and local government groups attempt to reconstruct. Young men are asked to return to the cities to help with cleanups. Many refuse, and attempts are made to conscript them. Stores and banks remain closed as paper money becomes unusable.

Children are confused, reflecting attitudes of their parents, and no one can decide whether or not the schools should be opened.

Spring comes and scientists are uncertain what to plant, but potatoes and soybeans become prime crops. Cottage industries develop, with people making sandals, clothing, soap and candles.

Fall harvests are small. People who had gone back to the city to help in the cleanup return with stories of how the East Coast has been leveled.

In Charlottesville alone, several thousand people die in the first winter after the nuclear attack. Survival is still uncertain.

Fusion Explored as Safer Answer To Growing Problems of Fission

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Never before has the derivation of energy through the splitting of atoms been in greater dispute. The accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania has been followed by several reports suggesting that even low-level radiation from fission at such plants can be hazardous.

The question has therefore come front and center: Might the answer be fusion — deriving clean energy by combining small atoms instead of splitting big ones? Fusion should be far less hazardous in terms of radioactive waste and, it is hoped, ultimately will burn fuel whose supply is virtually unlimited.

Sufficient progress has been made along the verse lines of fusion research that the Department of Energy has set a step-by-step timetable for construction of the first demonstration reactor to generate power with fusion.

That high point in the effort to harness the source of the sun, however, is not expected until the first or second decade of the next century. It will be preceded by a succession of fiscal decisions, progressively setting aside all but one of the paths toward fusion that are being explored.

Fission is a contrived process. Only under exceptional conditions (as billions of years ago in an ancient African uranium deposit) has occurred in nature. In a reactor, as dramatized by the Three Mile Island accident, it generates a range of lethally radioactive by-products.

Nature's Process

Fusion is nature's way. That is what makes it shine, providing the solar energy that has made life possible on Earth. A fusion reactor would produce helium, which is not radioactive, though the fusion process would generate radioactivity in the reactor's structural materials. Just as Prometheus stole fire from the sun and gave it to mankind, researchers in fusion reactions are trying to harness the power for 30 years have been working on the problem for 30 years and they admit that fusion is for the next generation, not this one.

Also tempering their optimism is awareness of the history of reactors powered today's atomic age. A route that a generation ago seemed a clear path to cheap, almost unlimited energy

has proved to be a costly, rocky road, still far from the goal and beset by a wide range of difficulties, including the sort that were demonstrated by the Three Mile Island crisis.

Nevertheless, last month John Deutch, assistant secretary for energy technology in the Department of Energy, told a Senate subcommittee that significant commercial development of fusion should begin in about 2020.

In fission, massive atoms such as those of uranium-235 are split into halves. But in a fusion reactor, the nuclei of very small atoms, such as the two heavy forms of hydrogen (deuterium and tritium), would be fused into helium nuclei. In both cases, the resulting atoms weigh slightly less than those entering the reaction and the residual mass is converted into a great deal of energy, either as radiation or heat.

2 Approaches

Two routes toward fusion are being pursued. One is magnetic confinement, which, within a "magnetic bottle," seeks to squeeze and heat the fuel sufficiently (and long enough) for atomic nuclei to fuse and release energy as they do under the extreme conditions in the core of the sun.

The other is "inertial confinement," in which converging high-energy beams crush a pellet of deuterium-tritium fuel to sufficient temperature and density. Magnetic confinement, using the so-called Tokamak approach, which originated in the Soviet Union, is the most advanced line of attack. Large-scale Tokamak devices are being built in Britain, Japan, the Soviet Union, and at Princeton University in the United States.

The Princeton device, known as the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor, has a projected cost of \$240 million. It is to be in operation in 1981 and is expected to be the first fusion device to generate as much energy as is injected into the reaction chamber. It will not, however, match the power needed to run the entire operation.

In a Tokamak, deuterium-tritium gas is heated until the atoms shed their electrons, forming a plasma of electrically charged particles that can be confined magnetically.

In the Princeton reactor, the temperature and density of the plasma are increased by firing electrically neutral beams into the plasma. The

neutral particles can traverse the magnetic fields confining the plasma.

Last summer, the predecessor of the giant machine being built in Princeton — the Princeton Large Torus — demonstrated that the high temperatures needed for a power-generating Tokamak could be achieved. In a parallel advance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another Tokamak design substantially increased the combination of plasma density and confinement time.

Two other designs are being funded by the Department of Energy. These are the Doublet-3 machine being developed by the General Atomic Co. in San Diego and the Elmo Bump Torus at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee.

Scientists also are planning an international device that would go one step further, exploring the problems of converting fusion energy into electricity. This facility, the International Tokamak Reactor, should achieve "ignition" — a situation in which helium, formed by the fusion of deuterium and tritium, becomes hot enough to sustain the reaction without further energy input.

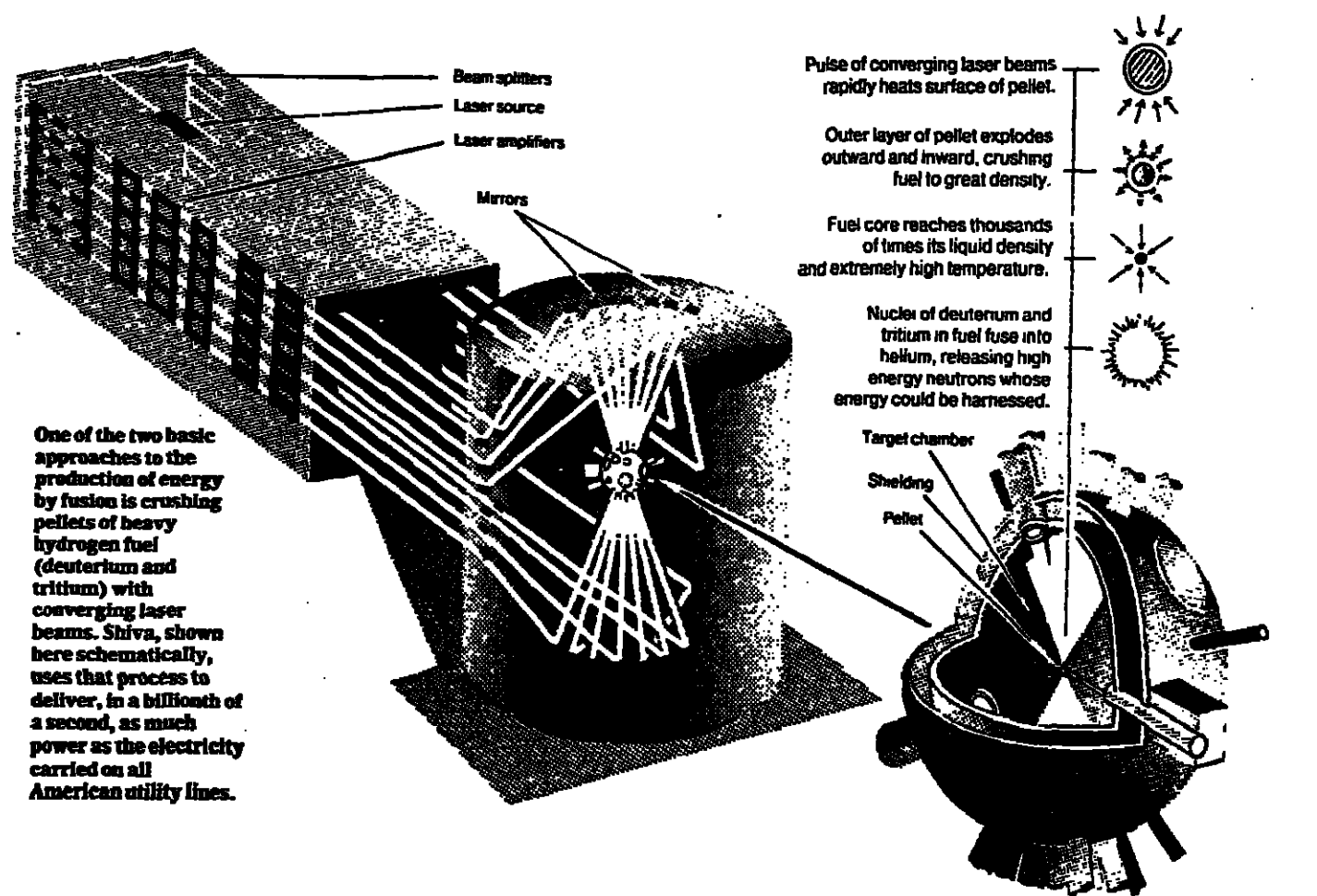
Energy Department officials, concerned at the cost and complexity of the Tokamak approach, and at the fact that it would generate power in pulses instead of continuously, have decided to support as well a rival approach using "mirror machines" in which heated plasma particles fly between intense magnetic fields that act as mirrors.

Major Decisions

A mirror fusion test facility is being built at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, which is operated by the University of California. The facility, to be completed in 1981 at a cost of \$94.2 million, will explore the feasibility of two mirror configurations. If one proves practical, it could mean a device smaller, simpler and cheaper than a Tokamak that might be able to generate power continuously.

The first milestone in the Energy Department timetable set for 1983, is choosing between the Tokamak and mirror-machine approaches.

The next major decision, set for 1986, will be between lasers and particle beams as the best



One of the two basic approaches to the production of energy by fusion is crushing pellets of heavy hydrogen fuel (deuterium and tritium) with converging laser beams. Shiva, shown here schematically, uses that process to deliver, in a billionth of a second, as much power as the electricity carried on all American utility lines.

way to smash fuel pellets. Here, as with magnetic confinement, the devices, to mimic conditions within the sun, must be large and costly.

At the Livermore Laboratory, the Shiva-Nova laser machine is expected to cost at least \$197 million. Shiva, which is in operation, takes its name from the many-armed Hindu god, because it converges 20 laser beams on a tiny fuel pellet, crushing its deuterium-tritium droplet to 10,000 times its original density. For a billionth of a second, the system delivers more energy to the target than that in all the power lines of the United States.

Adding additional beams for the Nova phase of the project will more than double its power and, when completed about 1983, should generate more fusion energy than is delivered to the pellet by the lasers. The latter, dependent on neodymium glass, are, however, inefficient in

terms of the electricity needed to generate a powerful light pulse. Hence, the power required to operate Nova will far exceed that produced as high-energy neutrons from the fusion reactions.

Several laboratories are seeking to develop more efficient lasers for this role, notably the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, the KMS Fusion Co. in Ann Arbor, Mich., the University of Rochester in New York and the Naval Research Laboratory.

Efforts to do the job with converging beams of electrons are concentrated chiefly at Sandia Laboratories near Albuquerque, N.M., where the first phase of a giant electron beam fusion accelerator is to be completed a year from this summer. The Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois is exploring an approach using beams of heavier atoms.

In each case, when a choice between rival ap-

proaches has been made, a test facility will be built to develop the necessary technology. The facility to test the winner in the Tokamak-versus-mirror-machine competition will cost \$600 million and the same goes for the one to explore the engineering requirements of a pellet-crushing system.

By 1995, these testing facilities should have advanced far enough for the Energy Department to make its final choice between magnetic confinement and pellet crushing. Eight years will be spent building an engineering power reactor at a cost of \$1 billion, to begin operation in 2004. A year later, a decision could be made on building a full-fledged demonstration plant to begin generating power in 2015.

Then, the planners hope, utility companies will join in to help cope with what, by then, may be a severe energy crisis.

Music

Ravel, Stravinsky Make '20s Couple

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 25 (IHT) — Ravel's "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" and Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" seem like an unlikely pair for an operatic double-bill, but the Paris Opera's new productions do justice to each work, while the contrasting atmospheres make for a strong and balanced evening of musical theater.

But the trip from Ravel's child's world to Stravinsky's stylized antiquity is not all that far. Both works are products of the Parisian artistic climate of the 1920s, with texts from Colette (for Ravel) and Latinized Cocteau (for Stravinsky), and in each the respective composer is at his characteristic best, speaking with directness and mastery.

It is unlikely that either of these

works has ever enjoyed such superb treatment in a Paris theater as they both get from Seiji Ozawa's superbly controlled conducting and from the theatrical imagination of Jorge Lavelli and Max Bignens, the stage director and designer. "L'Enfant," when it made its first Paris appearance in 1926, a year after the Monte Carlo premiere, shocked the Opera Comique public with its fox trot, jazz and other musical irreverences, while the concert premiere of Stravinsky's opera-oratorio in 1927 was given between two acts of a performance of "Firebird," disconcerting the dance public.

In "Oedipus," Lavelli and Bignens have found a powerful visual metaphor for the inexorability of the king's fate. The action takes place on a platform, pierced by metal poles, whose rear edge is

gradually lifted until the playing surface becomes as vertiginous and insurmountable as destiny itself. The costumes of Oedipus and Creon have long black trains carried by groups of servants who wind them around the poles, visually staking out spheres of influence as the two verbally jockey for position. Jocasta's train is bright red, matching the musical celerity of her entry and becoming finally a bloody symbol of her death and the trail the blinded Oedipus takes to oblivion.

Kenneth Riegel as Oedipus, Siegmund Nimsgern as Creon, Victoria Cortez as Jocasta and John Macurdy as Tiresias and the Messenger all sang strongly, while the stilled movements imposed by the raked platform lent the characters the statue-like aspect sought by the composer. The men's chorus also excelled, and the actress Maria Casares brought an ironic, almost jaunty, touch to the speaker's duties.

Lavelli and Bignens infused their Ravel staging, originally devised for La Scala, with a magic that came from looking at everything from a child's viewpoint. Mama is 10 feet tall when she is angry, normal height when all is right again. The furniture and dishes were oversized, and the animals had the human attributes of a fairy tale animals — the frogs seemed to be musical comedy gangsters, the nightingale a prima donna who kept sneaking looks at her music, the squirrel a maid with a feather duster for a tail.

Maria-Fausta Gallamini was bright-voiced and beguiling as the cranky child who becomes sage, and the large cast — all French regulars of the Paris Opera troupe — was uniformly splendid.



Ravel's "L'Enfant" meets singing dishes.

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Jazz

John Mayall: 'Saddled With the Blues' in 1979

By Michael Zwirn

PARIS, May 25 (IHT) — "I'm saddled with the blues," John Mayall said. "People tell me 'You're not playing the real blues any more.' It drives me up the wall. Those old diaphanous won't allow me to play my music of 1979."

Born in Manchester in 1933, guitarist Mayall was known as the "Big Daddy" of the British blues scene. His bands served as a sort of graduate school for people such as Eric Clapton, Jack Bruce, Peter Green, Aynsley Dunbar, Mick Taylor and Jon Hiseman.

He moved to Los Angeles 10 years ago: "I fell in love with the climate and the lifestyle." Interviewed earlier this week before his concert in the Pavilion de Paris, Mayall admitted: "I never play music if I'm not working, or working on a project. I never just sit down and play, or jam."

This is typical of what happens to musicians who move to Los Angeles. Real musical energy is replaced by a mellow sheen, which can be competent enough, even attractive, but you get the impression that playing music becomes an unfortunate necessity between sunning.

Mayall's current formation is

made up of young players who sound like they've been well-trained in everything except commitment. Too much hanging loose. There's nothing particularly wrong with what's there, only Mayall's music of 1979 is reminiscent of someone with a vocabulary limited to "wow," "far out" and "dynamite."

John Mayall plays in London (The Avenue) on May 29 and 30.

Bob Dylan at Sudokan, (CBS/Sony): This two-record set was recorded live in Japan during Dylan's triumphal 1978 world tour. It is as though a bright, energetic, talented young singer decided that Dylan's songs were in fact not finished. So he added more complex harmonies, more varied emotions and instrumentation, and contemporary approaches such as reggae, funk and disco. And presto, a miracle. Bob Dylan reborn.

Jim Hall Guitar, (Artists House): Artists House is a new record company with a revolutionary approach under which the musician owns his own



John Mayall: Lost in sun?

record. It results in unusual spirit and commitment. Jim Hall is considered the master of contemporary jazz guitar and this record, in duo with bassist Red Mitchell, is his best in years. Quiet, tasteful, hypnotic, universal improvised music.

Enrico Rava Quartet (Roswell Rudd, trombone; J.F. Jenny, bass; Aldo Romano, drums), (ECM): Here is an example of how communicative Free Jazz can be. The music is abstract, but accessible, swinging and often humorous. Rudd is one of the most original trombone stylists active today and he and trumpeter Rava reveal enormous empathy for each other. This figures to be among the top jazz releases of the year.

Dance

Fonteyn, Helpmann: 2 for the Tango

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, May 25 (IHT) — History records that Margot Fonteyn and Robert Helpmann first danced in Ashton's ballet "Facade" just 44 years ago. History will also record that they danced the tango from that ballet together just once more at Covent Garden on Wednesday night.

The dancing was a little gentler than the days of their famous partnership — Helpmann is after all, a strapping 70 now. But the dance was all there, except when Dame Margot, wearing the tangerine cocktail dress in the role of the deb-

utante, very properly declined — for the first and only time in the ballet — to be flipped upside down by her gallant partner.

Earlier in the program she appeared alone in a special tribute by Sir Frederick Ashton — five days after her 60th birthday. Wearing floating pink chiffon, she danced a solo made up of choreographic quotations from her Ashton roles over the years: Ondine, Cinderella, Chloé, Marguerite Gautier were among the 16 or so it was said to include. It was a "Salut d'Amour" danced to Elgar's music of that title.

Came the last phrases and Ashton himself appeared, bowed, kissed the ballerina's hand, offered her his arm, then danced a step or two with her — and he is 75 — before leading her, head-high and happy, into the wings. Thunderous applause, of course, whereupon they came back and did it all again.

For the rest, the leading Royal Ballet dancers of today gave two other Ashton ballets, "Birthday Offering," which originally celebrated the company's jubilee in 1956, had Fonteyn's former role danced by Marguerite Porter, the

most recently promoted principal and a ballerina of true star-quality. She also appeared with Merle Park, David Wall and the other three dancers in the lyrical "Symphonic Variations," an Ashton masterpiece that Fonteyn used to grace as well.

At the end the flowers rained down from the galleries and the company flanked up on the stage, Fonteyn flanked by Michael Soles and David Wall, representing two generations of her partners, while the other men of the company each brought her a red rose.

The occasion was one of those emotional yet disciplined pages of history the British turn so well — like Trooping the Color and Changing the Guard, you might say, all in one.

London Contemporary Dance Theater, the modern-dance company directed by Robert Cohan, is at Sadler's Wells Theatre through June 9 in a repertory mainly made up of existing works, but with some programs made up of new items created by members of the company.

Opera

Ronconi 'Ring' Resumed in Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 25 (IHT) — Six years ago, with a production of "Die Walküre," La Scala initiated a new production of Wagner's "Ring," designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi and directed by Luca Ronconi. Two seasons later a "Siegfried" followed, then the project was interrupted and apparently dropped.

Various reasons — including lack of money — were given for the abandonment of the Ronconi "Ring," whose first half had been greeted by a vociferously mixed reception. La Scala was then going through a period of readjustment (both artistic director and general manager have since changed), and

was probably unwilling to be committed to long-term, expensive plans.

Anyway, the Ronconi cycle has now been resumed in Florence as part of the Maggio Musicale festival, whose 42nd edition is in progress. On Wednesday, a new Ronconi staging of "Das Rheingold" opened to an enthusiastic, sold-out house. In view of this warm welcome, it is likely that Florence will commission a "Goetterdaemmerung" from the director, and thus his project — shared between Milan and Florence — will be completed.

Obviously, final judgment should be postponed until the four operas can be seen in sequence, in a single season. But, of the three mounted

so far, this "Rheingold" now seems the most impressive, the most cogently conceived. First of all, it is visually stunning. The curtains open on a huge double arc, curved like a wave, on which the Rhine maidens sport. In the interstice between the parallel curves, in a kind of basement, Alberich broods, occasionally crawling up through the floorboards to make a grab for one of the girls (near-nude maidens in this production: the voices came from offstage).

The "flowery meadow" of the second scene, instead, is a kind of mirrored hall or colonnade, with a green ground-cloth with tufts of grass. The walls and columns can — and did — move, to reveal, for example, the looming Valhalla next door (in Berlin neoclassical style). Nibelheim is a gloomy 19th-century factory, a Satanic mill with a kind of launching-pad on which Alberich goes up and down.

Transformations Fall: Some things didn't work: Alberich's transformations, for example. And there was one gaffe: When he appeared wearing a pair of Christmas-pageant wings. As usual, Ronconi was more concerned with the overall picture than with individual characterization, so the principals sometimes made distracting, pointless movements. But these faults could be corrected when the production is revived, as it surely will be.

Zubin Mehta conducted with sweep and attention to detail. The Florence orchestra, still improving, is not quite up to the "Ring," and in some of the exposed passages — especially for brass — the players revealed their weaknesses. But the reading was still persuasive.

There were no superstars in the cast, but an array of good singers. The voice of Simon Estes, the Wotan, has gained body in recent years, with a dark, grainy quality that assisted him in his sober characterization. Maria Napier was a lyric Freia, Heribert Steinbach an incisive Loge. The three Italian Rhine maidens were all good, but Benedetta Pechioli — the Floßhilde — deserves special praise. All in all, a grand evening.

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The Art Market

German Pieces Bring Top Prices at Munich

By Sourin Melikian

MUNICH, May 25 (IHT) — Can a German city develop into a major auction center? Any layman attending Sotheby's sale in Munich of German late medieval and Baroque sculpture would emphatically say so. Professionals have been feeling differently so far, but this sale may prove to have been a turning point.

With a net sales total of 541,295 West German marks, leaving only 119,530 marks (18 percent of the grand total) in unsold items, the auction went admirably well, all the more so as few of the items were highly desirable — either their quality was modest or their condition was not ideal. In its own category, the sale was one of the great successes of the last two years or so. Considered in detail, however, its pattern markedly diverged from what one would expect in London, with its international audience.

Top prices were paid for top pieces, with a difference: they had to be specifically German and if they were so rare as to appeal only to major collectors, they either failed or did not do very well.

It is characteristic that the highest price in the Munich sale, held May 17, was paid for a standing figure of St. John the Evangelist, 1500 by a Bavarian artist. Competently carved, it is neither unique nor unforgettable. With its sentimental expression of suffering, it just misses vulgarity. At 41,800 marks, it sold better than it would have in London. For that piece to reach that price, a southern German environment was needed.

Superior in terms of craftsmanship and subtler as a work of art, with a light smile playing on her closed lips, a limewood kneeling Virgin 35 centimeters high, in the manner of the Swabian sculptor Michael Erhard, brought 38,500 marks. Given the small size, this is a huge price, reflecting instant appeal even to nonspecialists.

But of the two pieces of truly great interest one was a disappointment to the auctioneers when it made only 39,600 marks — a Bavarian wood relief of the early 16th century depicting an entombment scene that must have been the lower part of some altar of ample proportions since it is 138 centimeters long. Kneeling at the left and wistfully holding up the head of Jesus, the donor wears the cape and broad hat of late Renaissance Germany, not the pseudo-ancient costume of the other figures. It is a remarkable portrait in high relief. The work was easily worth a third more.

The other major collector's piece was an elongated standing figure of a bishop, from Tirol. Datable to the 14th century, the archaic silhouette reminds one of the proportions of the "pillar-statues" on Chartres Cathedral. The wide-eyed, slightly frozen smile makes it a real masterpiece. It was undeservedly stranded at 33,000 marks.

Conversely, what turned the Munich sale into a success was the high price level for late Baroque

Kneeling Virgin, 35 centimeters high, drew 38,500 marks.

carvings with virtually no market outside Germany: at 20,350 marks, an 18th-century Austrian figure of the Virgin trampling the serpent fetched two to three times what one could hope for in London.

Is Munich and more generally Germany doomed to a future of quasi-provincial auctions? This would seem unlikely to observers aware of the number of important collections being built up in Germany.

Nevertheless, the policy of the two leading British auction firms is low-keyed. Sotheby's opened its Munich office 10 years ago but held its first auction only in 1977. The second was the one held last week. In 1977, the sale focused on German sculpture — it was a one-man collection that did well, leaving less than 1 percent unsold — and so did this month's sale. As Peter Eltz admits with a smile, the primary target is draining goods for sale in London. Christie's, which opened its Munich office last month, presumably intends to do the same.

Two factors might, however, induce the London houses to change policy. One is the dynamism of Eltz and his colleagues, Ernst Behrens, who has a profound knowledge of German fine arts.

A second factor is the competition that they must inevitably face from the powerful auction house built up by Rudolf Neumeister, whose turnover is now in the area of 20 million marks, netted in six to eight giant auctions a year.

A brilliant dealer who originally specialized in 19th-century painting from Germany and a prominent collector himself, Neumeister has made an undisclosed investment — at a guess it should be well over 5 million marks — in a new auction house at 37 Barenstrasse. Behind its period facade, it may be the most up-to-date in the world.

This is likely to live things quite a bit on the Munich auction scene. So it should also be in Cologne, the only other German city where auctions, thanks to Lempertz, are more than just a local attraction of a highly specialized job.



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Around the Galleries

Tancredi's Dynamic Abstractions

Rome

Tancredi. Galleria Santoro, Via Margutta 54, Rome, through June 15. Like a fresh breath of spring, a collection of clear, immediate, dynamic paintings by a late, leading abstractionist has come to town. Those who have only seen a Tancredi in a collection here or a group how there are astonished by his early authority and lyricism. His canvases are relatively small, but reveal joyously intricate worlds. They are alive with an agitated, but subtly controlled calligraphy, washes, fabrics upon fabrics of fine, wavy marks, of lashings of paint, of scribbles, runlike scratches, all intense, quick, but deliberately confused. And an odd perspective distinguishes them from the overall fabric of other abstract painters. Pollock or Tobey; tiny elements are drawn together in strange, organic spots as if by a secret magnet. There is a surging of energy everywhere in them, high and taut, moving forward and receding in a delicate, hardly tenable balance — precarious as Tancredi's own life.

Born in Feltrina in northern Italy in 1927, he came to abstraction a generation later than most Italian artists. Peggy Guggenheim, famous for having given Pollock his first chance, also discovered this "colored of Italy." In the 1950s she had him show together with internationally known artists. After moving in 1955 with the Sackler Gallery in New York and at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, his paintings became part of several American collections. He moved from Venice, to Milan, to America, Oslo, and then Rome, almost always very poor, still intense, in his many writings poetic and affirmative, always tautly searching and wrestling with his mode of expression, he led his life in the Tiber one November night in 1964 when he was 36.

Since his death, there has been a one-man show. This one abides him as one of the most completely realized abstract painters of our time.

red Kubin, Galleria Giulia, Via

Giulia 148, Rome, through June 20.

Kubin (1877-1960) was a surrealist, an illustrator before surrealism existed. His macabre fantasies perfectly reflected the turn-of-the-century climate of Vienna. He early befriended Klee and others, but remained true to a traditional style. Here, funny, there pungent and lurid, his novel "Tschandala," a well as an array of other publications, testify to the flow of his imagination and his view of the world as a bizarre and sinister place.

Tuscan and Umbrian Drawings of the Early Renaissance From the National Print Cabinet Collections, Farnesina, Via della Legazione, Rome, through May. In 1400, when the first art prices among the merchant princes gave a different, more worldly impetus to art, drawing per se, as a refined manner of reflection for the artist, began to flourish. Sixty-odd drawings, in all the techniques current then, show high skill and close attention to the newly discovered world.

A fine profile of a young man by Francesco Pesellino, in pen and sepia, is one of the most typical of the period. Studies of faces by Benozzo Gozzoli, della Gatta, Filippo Lippi, and Andrea del Sarto, are keenly observed. But by far the most clinical view of human features are two conte crayons by Leonardo — the best works in the show — of two deformed elderly men, of a rare expressionist force.

Mark Tobey, Il Segno, Capo Le Case 4, Rome, through June. Tobey, born in Wisconsin in 1890, established himself in Seattle in 1922, and eventually traveled all over the world. Not only interested in Oriental religion and literature, he also studied Arabic, Persian, Japanese, and in particular, Zen calligraphy. He and Morris Graves were the opposite poles of a West Coast school, a sensitive mystic approach — Graves the figurative painter, and Tobey the abstractionist. In the 1930s he developed the style he is best known for, the "White Writings" — paintings where a myriad of light brush

meanderings built a delicate, but tightly intricate web. His contemplative and deliberate approach, the antithesis of the aggressive, Western emotionalism of the New York abstract expressionists, might be called "Abstract Impressionism."

He settled in Basel in 1960 and died there in 1976. The monotypes, prints, and small paintings on paper here, done after he had come to Europe for good, are still typical, but with few exceptions lack the force of his earlier vision. They serve as a reminder to those who knew his work at its zenith, but do little to instruct newcomers.

Max Jacob, 2C Gallery, Piazza Mignanelli 3, Rome, through June.

Small watercolors and pen drawings on sheets of thin paper, designs for costumes and stage sets by the poet, friend of Picasso, Apollinaire and the Cubists, are civilized and charming. Unpretentious and charming, they are the amusements of a man with a lively mind and catch the flavor of a long gone period, wittier and more informed than our own.

Paris

Olivier Strehle, Galerie Iy Brachot, 35 Rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to July 7.

Strehle is a Belgian sculptor whose abstract-anthropomorphic work constitutes a sort of monumental puzzle assemblage of interlocking parts. He is a careful craftsman, each sculpture is minutely prepared and executed with various patinas that bronze allows. The present show includes a large kinetic sculpture, even more elaborately designed than the rest, which turns out to be an extremely persuasive piece of work in a medium that usually has a hard time being convincing. It is not a mechanical parody, nor a repository of random movements, but, in its 58-minute cycle, it successfully, and with quite unmechanical smoothness, goes through a strange and beautiful organic palpitation in which the interlocking forms at first present an almost closed and egglike surface, and then part to reveal an inner



Lithograph by Alfred Kubin for Strindberg's "Tschandala."

dance. It is not grim and anatomical, but a curious, tender dance of life.

Tai, Galerie Hervé Odenmatt, 85 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to May 29.

Tai is a young artist with a good craft and an intelligent preoccupation with the problems of perception and the emotional realities of time and space. He has observed that our visual perception is a mental construction of a mosaic of smaller images caught by our roving eye. This is what he is putting across in these paintings in an almost didactic way. The problem arises, however, that intention and intellect play too heavy a role in all this. What we have then, instead of photo-realism, is a sort of retinal realism which, while instructive in its own and limited way, still does not take us beyond the immediate image. One feels that he understands the need to do so, and that the will to do so is there too, but

that he has not yet found the way of doing it independently of the willful intention — which is the authentic artistic way.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Wine

'Best Crus' of U.S. Are Reaching Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, May 25 (IHT) — Hardly a week goes by in this city without a tasting of California wines. Interest in American wines is lively because the French are hearing more about them every day. Opinions are often divided about their quality, but you are out of it if you don't have one. That would be admitting that you haven't even tasted any California wines.

There is little reason for anyone to remain ignorant of America's best wine. Several Paris wine shops have been carrying a limited sampling for the last few years. Now a new firm, Globcor Vin, has begun importing 40 California wines with hopes of placing them in restaurants and wine stores as well as selling them directly to the public (46 Rue Albert Thomas, 75010 Paris, telephone 205.95.59).

Famelle Meade, manager of Globcor Vin, held a tasting at the Cercle Interallie featuring 20 of the wines she is importing.

The tasters sat 8 to 10 at a table and were served the wines one after another. The whites were properly cooled but the day was unusually hot, which did not favor the reds until they were later cooled a bit in ice buckets.

Two Napa Valley winegrowers, Gregory Bissonette of Chateau Chevalier and Bernard Portet of Clos du Val, answered questions.

An aspect of California winegrowing that surprises the French is how a vineyard can grow red cabernet-sauvignon grapes that come from Bordeaux next to white chardonnay from Burgundy or Johannisberg riesling from Germany.

Portet explained that although California growers are already making some excellent wines they are also in an experimental stage, still looking for the soil and microclimates that give the best result with a particular variety.

Philippe Muller, director of public relations for the giant French wine firm of Nicolas, said his company was interested in American wines but not yet committed to buying them. He found the whites, especially the chardonnays, "quite remarkable." The 1976 Chateau Monteleone was all but unanimously chosen as the best white by the tasters, and the next best chardonnay came from Trefethen Vineyards.

Muller was less enthusiastic about the reds, finding them "unbalanced by their high alcohol content." He thought one could feel the influence of California's

warm climate on the wines. He ranked the cabernets after the chardonnays and the pinot noirs last. "The zinfandel resembles nothing European."

In general Muller rated the wines as "clean and very well vinified." He found that many had a pronounced taste of oak that ought to have smoothed out to a real bouquet with bottle-age.

Bordeaux is not neglecting the tasting scene, either. Eleven of the 12 classified first great growths of Saint-Emilion were presented in a tasting at the American Chamber of Commerce.

This was a remarkable opportunity to taste them against one another for all came from the same year, 1971, except Chateau Belair, which sent bottles of 1967, a year that is all but over the hill.

The year chosen for most of the wines had the advantage of being thoroughly ready to drink. The quality of the wines, however, was not even, which would lead one to the conclusion that in another two to four years 1971 will no longer be a safe bet for most Saint-Emilions.

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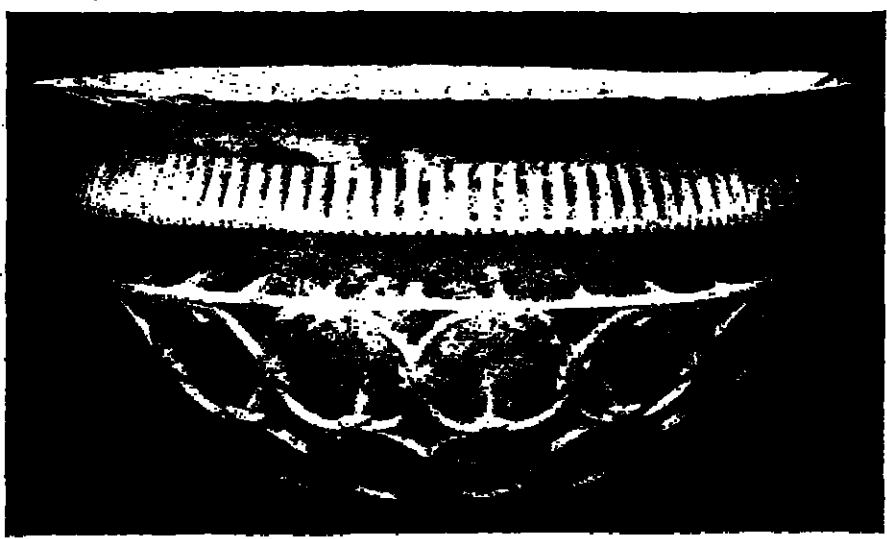
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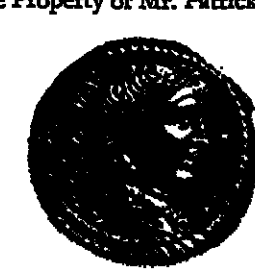
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Friday, June 15, at 9 p.m. - Wednesday, June 20, at 9 p.m.
ORIENTAL RUGS
Wednesday, June 20, at 2 p.m.
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Geometric abstraction, kinetic art, new realism, pop art.
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Thursday, June 28, at 2 p.m.
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Catalogues and information upon request from the auctioneers' address.

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5, Rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris. Tel: 742-78-01 + 265-79-50.

Gold Reaches \$270; Dollar Ends Higher

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ) — Gold prices soared today in busy trading to a record closing high of \$270.50 an ounce, bid up \$5.25 from its late level yesterday.



George Ward

People in Business

Former American Airlines president George Ward has been named Senior Vice President, Commercial of Airbus Industrie, as part of the consortium's worldwide efforts, he replaces Dan W. who is returning to Fokker-W in the Netherlands.

John Bailey has been appointed the newly created position of president for marketing at Jewell Europe, in Brussels.

Bankers Trust has named Ch. Verbeke vice president and don group head for its Africa division.

Trevor Holdsworth has been named chairman of Gulf, Oil & Petroleum. Currently deputy chairman and managing director of the company, he succeeds Sir I. Heath, who is retiring.

John Central Petroleum has named general manager Michael Ch. as managing director of its Central International subsidiary.

The dollar ended higher in a powerful and quiet trading session. Dealers could not account for the sudden surge in gold prices, which have held steady at higher levels in recent days. They noted that factors such as world inflationary fears, Mideast buying and economic uncertainties were being cited.

However, recent bullish factors for gold have been the relative inactivity of the Soviet Union, which is the world's second largest gold producer and a major seller, and continued investment demand for the metal from the United States, a relatively recent but growing market, industry experts said today.

Gold was fixed during the morning in London at \$270.50, up from yesterday's morning fixing of \$263, and it was fixed during the afternoon at \$270.60, up from \$263.75 the previous afternoon. At these levels, some experts now fear a sharp technical reaction, although they continue to be a view that gold is headed for the \$300 level by year-end.

The dollar was firm despite the 1.1-percent rise in U.S. consumer prices. However, dealers said the dollar's strong showing was in thin and quiet trading due to the upcoming long holiday weekend in both Britain and the United States and the American Day holiday in Europe yesterday. Many dealers have taken a long weekend. Also, foreign exchange dealers began their three-day annual meeting today.

Thus the dollar, which opened higher in Europe, held steady through the day and encountered little pressure.

Nigeria Matches Algeria's Rise In Crude Price

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP-DJ) — Nigeria is raising its oil prices to match those of Algeria, buyers said today, confirming a report by Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter.

Nigeria raised its contract prices between \$2.40 and \$2.45 a barrel, retroactive to May 16, bringing its key-grade light to \$20.96 a barrel. Algeria announced early this week that it was raising the price of its Saharan grade to \$21 a barrel.

Although the increase was not a surprise, buyers said, the retroactive date was because Nigeria never has taken such action.

News and Notes

Exxon bid \$72 a share for all of Amstar Electric's stock in a deal intended to be worth about \$1.1 billion, Exxon said. Exxon announced a week ago that it was planning to make a bid for the Cleveland firm to help develop a market for its new energy-saving technology that it said could reduce U.S. oil consumption by the equivalent of 1 million barrels a day in the 1990s (IHT, May 20).

Standard Oil of Ohio says it has ally and unequivocally abandoned its controversial \$1-billion pipeline project to transportaskan crude oil via Long Beach, Calif., to Texas and the Midwest. Sohio Chairman Alton Hitehouse says the company is taking the action despite a try of efforts by local, state and federal officials to revive the project. The Sohio decision came after California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. was signing into law a bill designed to persuade Sohio to revive the project. However, Hitehouse said that "neither government leaders nor Sohio can turn around the results of five years of lay which have substantially ended the economic attractiveness of this project." The measure declares it state policy for all governmental agencies to expedite final decisions with respect to licenses and permits for construction and operation of the project. Sohio indicated earlier this week the project would be abandoned (IHT, May 24).

Genetic researchers at G.D. Searle & Co. say they have made advance that might lead to a vaccine for flu viruses. They say they are able to take certain genes from flu viruses and transplant them to bacteria. The particular genes are the ones that control the production of the proteins or antigens that identify a virus as being a flu virus. High in turn, stimulate the man body to build up an immunity to flu when a person is infected. While the vaccine produced with the process would not cause disease, the vaccine would stimulate the body to build up an immunity to any flu virus and could not have to be changed each time the flu virus mutated.

Pure hydrogen gas can be produced under a new method discovered by University of Connecticut researchers. Under the process, which could lead to cheaper conversion of coal to energy fuels, pulverized coal mixed with water is electrified

with a current of less than one volt, spitting water molecules to produce essentially pure hydrogen gas. The process traps pollutants such as ash, sulfur and nitrogen compounds in the water, permitting nonpolluting disposal. However, it is estimated about two more years of research are needed to determine industrial uses and cost relative to other energy sources.

Singapore Airlines will borrow \$1.33 billion to partially finance the purchase of aircraft in fiscal 1980, it says. The state-owned airline's capital expenditure will total \$376.6 million, with \$245 million covered by internal resources.

Higher lead prices are being posted by U.S. producers. St. Joe Minerals and NL Industries boosted prices seven cents to 55 cents a pound while Bunker Hill Co., a Gulf Resources & Chemical unit, raised its 10 cents to 58 cents. Amstar Inc. raised the price for its lead to 58 cents a pound earlier this week, leaving Amstar Inc. as the only major U.S. producer still charging 48 cents a pound. The producers cited strong European demand and supply shortages due to various strikes as reasons for the rise.

A Turkish auto factory in Bursa employing 1,750 workers has closed due to a lack of imported parts — a result of a shortage of foreign exchange. It was the latest in a string of plant and plant closures. The plant is a joint venture of Fiat and Turkey's KOC group. Other foreign companies of Fiat and Turkey's KOC group that have been affected include Renault, N.V. Philips and Goodyear Tire & Rubber.

Unilever and Lawry's Foods Inc. of Los Angeles have reached an agreement to merge Lawry's into specialty foods business. Unilever's Thomas J. Lipton unit, Unilever says. The terms unit, Unilever says, the payment of \$43.75 in cash for each of the 1.5 million outstanding shares of Lawry's common stock for a total of \$66.2 million. The merger has been approved by the boards of both companies and must be ratified by Lawry's shareholders at a special meeting on July 6. Richard Frank, Lawry's president, and members of his family who hold 44.5 percent of Lawry's outstanding common stock, have agreed to vote their shares for the merger.

Specialized Common Carriers	Equipment Manufacturers	Independent Phone Companies	A.T.&T.
Total revenues	Total revenues	Total revenues	Total revenues
1972 \$ 20 million	\$ 350 million	\$ 4.6 billion	\$23.5 billion
1978 164 million	700 million	8.5 billion	41.0 billion
1985 410 million (Estimated)	1,600 million (Estimated)	14.0 billion (Estimated)	69.5 billion (Estimated)

The Specialized Common Carriers: S.S.S. (an I.R.M. joint venture) Southern Pacific, L.T.C., Xerox, M.C.I. Communications, G.T.E.-Tollman, American Satellite, RCA, Tymnet.

The Equipment Manufacturers: L.T.C., Northern Telecom, Bell, Stromberg-Carlson, G.T.E., North American Rockwell, Hitachi, Nippon Electric, Telemecanique, Wacom, T.E., Digital Telephone Systems, Cintel, Chubb, Siemens.

A.T. & T. Against the Competition

Dozens of Firms Entering AT&T Waters

By N.R. Kleinfeld

NEW YORK (NYT) — From the early 1900s until the last few years, nobody could put as much as a toe on the phone company's mountain, but things have changed for American Telephone & Telegraph.

Corporate giants like International Business Machines, International Telephone and Telegraph, RCA and Xerox now offer domestic communications services. So do some not-so-familiar concerns such as MCI, Southern Pacific, Rola and Womac. Dozens of others are considering entry.

Computer science and telecommunications have converged into a gigantic industry, with communications worth \$50 billion. The domestic data-processing field is worth another \$22 billion. Both are growing by almost 15 percent a year.

Competition began in 1968, when the Federal Communications Commission ruled that non-Bell telephone equipment could be attached to Bell System lines. Since then, the commission and the courts have made further rulings that have cleared the way for competition against everything, but Bell's local service. That, too, may eventually crumble.

Thus far, however, the revenues of AT&T's dozens of competitors are reckoned to amount to only about \$900 million a year, while AT&T takes in that much every eight days. But the competitors are expected to have revenues of more than \$2 billion a year by 1985.

increase their earnings per share," said Howard Anderson, the president of the Yankee Group.

AT&T has a partial answer to Satellite Business Systems called the Advanced Communications Service. It basically is a complex means of allowing dissimilar data-processing machines to talk to each other. Although at least a year away and without FCC blessing, the service has greatly impressed analysts.

But the argument that Advanced Communications Service should be approved under current conditions draws open snickering from among others, IBM. Under a 1956 consent decree, the giant phone company is barred from data processing. Bell insists that Advanced Service is not data processing, an argument that the computer giant finds absurd. IBM's belief is that Bell should be able to offer the service, but only on an unregulated basis. What concerns IBM is the possibility that AT&T could subsidize Advanced Service's rates with other services.

The communications commission is considering a bevy of options that would modify the rules. At the same time, proposed rewrites of the Communications Act of 1934 that would let AT&T enter unregulated corners of the business are being hammered out.

In scale and intensity, ITT may

prove to have the biggest impact on AT&T. Previously content for the most part to dip in foreign waters, it has in recent years entered the U.S. market using what may be the capricious strategy of all. Rather than lead the way, ITT has wheeled smaller companies begin to compete against Bell. After having noted their mistakes, it has tried the water. By now, it has stuck its toe into every aspect of the competitive areas, without risking too much investment in any one service.

Xerox, the \$5-billion copier giant, appears likely to cut a fairly substantial swath with a data service that, in effect, amounts to an electronic mail system scheduled to be working in 1981. RCA is heavily involved with satellite transmission of television and data. Industry analysts think it is not improbable that such weighty companies as Exxon, General Electric and Boeing might step into the transmission business.

Then there are the long plaid partners of AT&T, independent phone companies, the biggest of which have grown somewhat competitive themselves. General Telephone, the biggest independent, bought Telenet, a Bell transmission competitor. Continental Telephone, the third largest, is acquiring Executive, a flourishing interconnect company, and is studying the transmission business.

Flushed by the flow of competing products in the equipment field, AT&T engineers several years ago the Division line of private branch exchanges for its business customers, and although it is the biggest-selling system it is seen by many industry observers as inferior to systems put out by the fast-growing Northern Telecom of Canada and the Rolm Corp., its two closest pursuers. Rolm says that it has sold systems to 15 of the 20 biggest U.S. companies. Furthermore, IBM markets a private-branch exchange system in Europe, and bets are being placed as to when it introduces a system in the United States.

Within Bell corridors, however, executives are not merely treading water. Bell has reorganized along market lines and has added many marketing specialists. Also, it is sharply increasing the number of big businesses that are centrally served by marketing specialists from Bell's Long Lines (now about 165), instead of by the operating companies. But industry observers agree that Bell is still a rookie in marketing.

By the mid-1980s, when the competition gets particularly strong, many industry people believe that AT&T will have caught up. It will have a better private-branch exchange system that will match the competition. It will have strong alternatives to Satellite Business Systems and whatever other companies might come up with in the transmission field.

Nevertheless, an industry analyst notes that "the ultimate market has barely been approached. Right now, 95 percent of the business is voice, and only 5 percent is data. You know that data is going to grow like gangbusters." He added that the field will be "like a double-decker bus. There's going to be lots of room for more than one passenger."

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain	Whitbread	1978
Revenue March 31	659.89	573.37
Profits	54.35	43.52
Per Share	0.1948	0.1613

Canada	Hawker Siddeley	1978
1st Quarter	116.40	91.80
Revenue	4.46	2.16
Profits	0.52	0.24

France	Pengout-Citroen	1977
Revenue	225.72	193.12
Profits		

Japan	Ajinomoto	1977
Revenue March 31	339,600	329,700
Profits	6,700	5,100

	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	1978
Revenue	1,277	1,387
Profits	9,670	15,030

	Nippon Electric	1977
Revenue	615,440	538,535
Profits	7,612	7,030

	Ricoh	1977
Revenue March 31	225,520	196,460
Profits	10,600	8,580

United States	May Department Stores	1978
1st Quarter	561.70	489.60
Revenue	8.76	6.66
Profits	0.39	0.30

Japanese Prices Up 1.4% in April

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, May 25 — Japan's consumer prices rose 1.4 percent in April from March and were up 2.6 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today.

In March, prices rose 0.8 percent and were 2.3-percent higher than the year earlier. The 1975-based index rose to 125.7 last month.

The sharp monthly rise last month was due largely to a 4.8-percent rise in fuel and electricity costs after the suspension by public utility firms of discount rates, the government said.

U.S. Consumer Prices Rise 1.1%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — Gasoline prices rose in April at the fastest rate since the 1974 Arab oil embargo, sparking a 1.1-percent rise in consumer prices, the government reported today.

The 1.1-percent consumer price rise followed a 1-percent increase in March and a 1.2-percent increase in February. During the first four months of the year, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 13.2 percent.

Gasoline prices rose 6 percent last month, the largest increase since a 7.3-percent jump in March 1974, at the tail end of the oil embargo imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Gasoline costs have risen 14.4 percent during the first four months of the year, an annual rate of 49.6 percent, the Labor Department said.

The consumer price index rose 211.5 percent of its 1967 base, up 10.4 percent from a year earlier.

Food prices

Food prices increased 0.9 percent, the smallest rise of the year, but beef and veal prices surged 4.1 percent. Food costs have climbed at double-digit annual rates for five consecutive months and were 11.7 percent higher than a year ago.

Housing costs rose 1.1 percent after rising 1 percent in March and 1.3 percent in February; fuel oil rose 4.2 percent in the third month of large increases; mortgage interest rates rose 1.9 percent and home prices 1.3 percent, the department said.

Meanwhile, real spendable earnings fell by 2.4 percent last month after a 0.3-percent rise in March and an adjusted 2.4-percent decline in February. They were off 4.5 percent from a year earlier. Labor Department officials said that the unusually large drop was due in large part to a truckers' strike last month.

The Labor Department said that overall food and beverage prices rose 0.9 percent, while grocery store costs climbed 1 percent. Partially

Fed Foreign Accounts Off

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP-DJ)

Federal Reserve holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts were \$78.15 billion on May 24, down \$1.852 billion from a week earlier, the Fed reported yesterday. Such holdings have fallen \$7.7 billion during the last four weeks and are off \$6.96 billion from a year earlier.

Gasoline Increase Largest Since '74

balancing the beef price jump was a decline in pork prices and the second consecutive sharp drop in vegetable prices, the department said. The food price increase was the slowest since the 0.6-percent increase last November. Food prices rose by 1.4 percent in January, 1.6 percent in February, and 1 percent in March.

The 1.1-percent increase in housing costs meant that the cost of buying and maintaining a home has climbed 10.8 percent during the last year and 14 percent annually in the last three months.

Charles Schultz, the chairman of Mr. Carter's Council of Econ-

omic Advisers, told a Senate panel yesterday that "the rate of inflation in the latter half of the year will be coming down." But he predicted "more bad news ahead of us."

The administration has revised its inflation forecast for the full year and predicts at least an 8.5-percent rise. Last January, officials said that prices would increase by 7.4 percent, but Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal acknowledged recently that officials had "screwed up" when they made the earlier prediction. Prices rose 9 percent last year.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Department said that the Labor Department and the Council on Wage and Price Stability were going to step up their monitoring program to determine why last month's increase in food prices was so sharp.

Big Board Prices Mixed In Pre-Holiday Trading

NEW YORK, May 25 (Reuters)

— New York Stock Exchange prices were mixed today in light pre-holiday trading as blue chips showed weakness.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.38 to 836.28 but advancing issues outnumbered declines about four to three. Volume rose to about 27 million shares from 25.7 million yesterday. The market will be closed Monday for Memorial Day.

Volume was swelled by heavy turnover in Ashland Oil, which is buying back its own shares. Ashland topped the active list and lost 1 1/4 to 41 1/2 on volume of nearly 1.5 million shares. A block of 759,400 shares moved at 43 and another of 300,000 at 42 1/2.

Reliance Electric soared 12 1/2 to 69 1/2 after Exxon said it was offering \$72 each for Reliance common shares. Exxon added 1/4 to 50 1/2.

Continental Illinois Realty jumped five to 9 1/2 in active trading after William Lyon began tendering for its stock at \$10 a share.

General Electric increased its quarterly dividend 5 cents to 70 cents a share. Ex-Cello raised its dividend to 47.5 cents from 40 cents and Cominco raised its payout by 50 cents to \$1.50.

United Airlines said it will have a loss in the second quarter of 1979 although the magnitude was not given. A spokesman also declined to comment on how the strike by mechanics that began March 31 and ended this week affected revenues.

General Motors Chairman Thomas Murphy said the company

expects record worldwide vehicle sales of 39 million in 1979, up from 38.3 million in 1978.

International Harvester fell. It was the subject of bearish press comment.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index up 2.36 at a record 185.45.

U.S., China Fail To Reach Accord On Textile Trade

PEKING, May 25 (UPI) — The United States and China ended talks today in a deadlock over a U.S. demand that Peking restrict textile exports to the United States, a negotiating breakdown that threatens the recently initiated China-U.S. trade agreement.

At the end of five days of talks, U.S. delegation leader Michael Smith said, "We have nothing substantive to report. No further negotiation meetings are scheduled at this time." The negotiators were awaiting the arrival of U.S. trade expert Robert Strauss.

On May 14, U.S. Commerce Secretary Janice Krebs and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang initiated in China the first trade agreement between the two governments. Mrs. Krebs said then that the agreement would not be signed and sent to Congress for approval until the textile accord was signed because Congress would not approve it unless the U.S. textile industry was protected.

"Around the corner is what appears to be the final blow-off in the great inflationary cycle of the last 40 years."

—warns World Market Perspective, the newsletter which correctly forecast the 1973 oil crisis.

In March 1973, *World Market Perspective*, a monthly economic newsletter, forecast that Arab countries would soon begin using their oil as a weapon against America. Just a few months later they did.

In August 1976, the *Perspective* warned that the dollar would decline sharply in European money markets. It soon hit new lows. In June 1977, when gold was \$128 per ounce, the *Perspective* virtually begged its subscribers to buy. Today, gold is well over \$200.

And in October 1978, the *Perspective* told its subscribers the dollar would soon rise against the Swiss franc and other European currencies—and it did, almost immediately.

Now, *World Market Perspective* warns that the current strength of the dollar is short term and that America is headed directly towards runaway inflation. Not this year, maybe not next year. But, warns the *Perspective*, "runaway inflation is coming—and it cannot be avoided. The result, unfortunately, will be the complete destruction of the dollar."

Candid Study of Runaway Inflation
Now, in an in-depth report, UNDERSTANDING RUNAWAY INFLATION, *World Market Perspective* explains why it believes runaway inflation is inevitable, why the dollar will be wiped out, and how it believes you should invest to protect yourself. The *Perspective* gives its candid views on:

- 6 powerful forces pushing us towards runaway inflation.
- 2 factors—widely overlooked in Washington and Wall Street—which explain why the *Perspective* believes the U.S. government will not and, indeed, cannot stop the inflationary spiral.
- Why the banking system is highly vulnerable to double-digit inflation. Why the *Perspective* believes we'll soon see a rash of bank failures.
- Timing analyses—when the *Perspective* looks for annual double-digit inflation to resume, and triple-digit inflation to begin.
- During past runaway inflations, a few investors not only kept their heads above water—they even prospered. In this report, the *Perspective* tells you how. It explains who gains from inflation and shows how you can be one of them. It gives 12 simple-to-apply, yet critically important investment guidelines.

Then *World Market Perspective* shows you how to apply them in evaluating stocks, real estate, collectibles, and silver and gold investments. The *Perspective* gives you five specific recommendations for hard-money oriented portfolios.

• Which collectible is the best investment now: fine art, antiques, rare stamps, vintage photographic prints, or numismatic coins? The one essential rule to follow when investing in collectibles.

- Silver and gold: how you should balance your portfolio between them.
- One foreign currency the *Perspective* believes will be a safe financial haven for capital.
- Onetime real estate the *Perspective* believes will be far superior to all others during severe inflation.
- 3 investment "traps" which the *Perspective* believes many investors are going to fall into during the coming turbulence.

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Please charge my ☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa
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12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock														
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	Change	Sis.	Class	Prev	Change	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	Change	Sis.	Class	Prev	Change	
12.00	11.50	0.50	5.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	5.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	5.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	5.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	5.00	4.00	15.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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[illegible]

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
AAAR	2.3	2.2	0.00	10%	10%	10%	2.3	2.2	0.00	10%	10%	10%	2.3	2.2	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAV	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZ	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%
AAZP	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%	1.5	1.4	0.00	10%	10%	10%

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s

NEW YORK, May 25 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper	lb	1.15
Gold	oz	1,100
Silver	oz	15.00
Platinum	oz	1,000
Palladium	oz	1,000

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper	lb	1.15
Gold	oz	1,100
Silver	oz	15.00
Platinum	oz	1,000
Palladium	oz	1,000

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper	lb	1.15
Gold	oz	1,100
Silver	oz	15.00
Platinum	oz	1,000
Palladium	oz	1,000

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper	lb	1.15
Gold	oz	1,100
Silver	oz	15.00
Platinum	oz	1,000
Palladium	oz	1,000

European Markets

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

London Metals Market

Commodity	Price
Copper	1.15
Gold	1,100
Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000
Palladium	1,000

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Open High Low Close

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15
Gold	1,100	1,100	1,100
Silver	15.00	15.00	15.00
Platinum	1,000	1,000	1,000
Palladium	1,000	1,000	1,000

Open High Low Close

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15
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Silver	15.00	15.00	15.00
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Palladium	1,000	1,000	1,000

Nepal Will Hold Referendum on Form of Regime

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 25 (UPI) — Premier Kirtinidhi Bista resigned today following announcement by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva that a referendum will be held to determine the form of government for the kingdom, Radio Nepal said.

The National Assembly will hold an emergency session on Wednesday to elect a new premier. The monarch normally appoints the premier.

Mr. Bista, 54, and his 22-member Cabinet will remain in office until the new chief of government is selected, the royal palace announced.

After seven weeks of violent anti-government demonstrations in which 17 persons died, King Birendra announced yesterday that a referendum would be held to let Nepalese decide whether they want the present system or a multiparty democracy.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

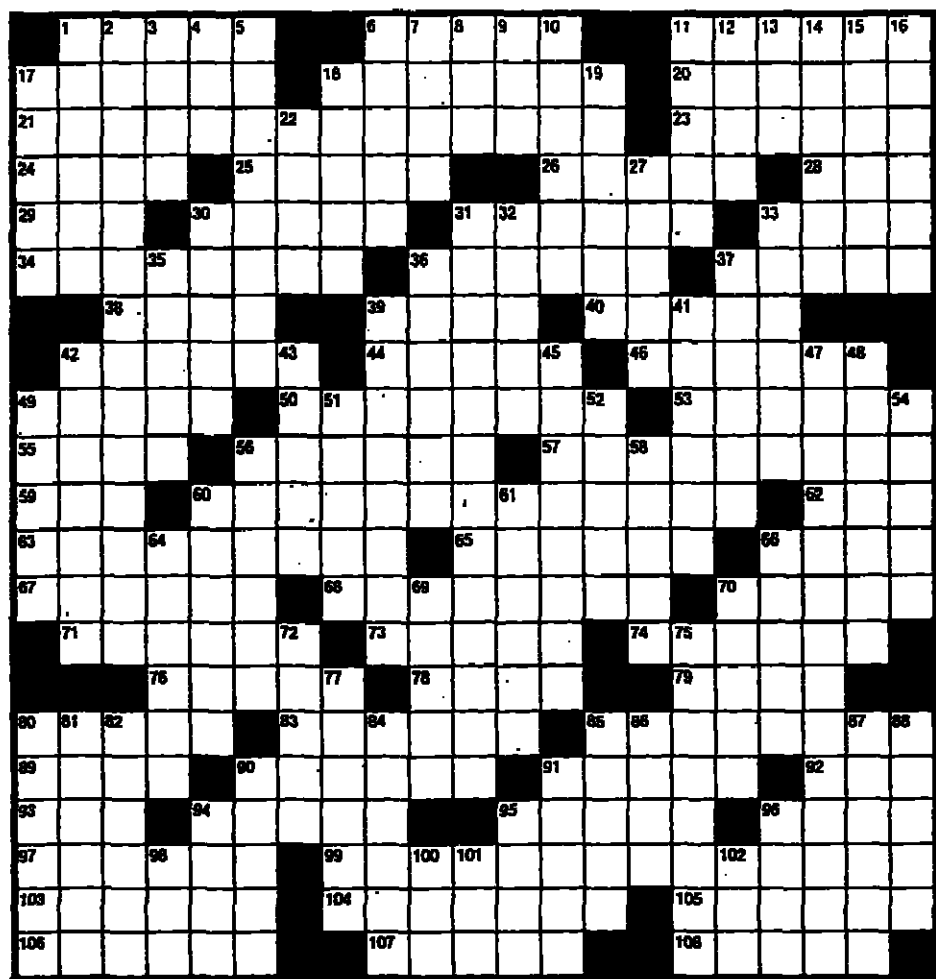
One for the Book By Jack Luzzatto

ACROSS

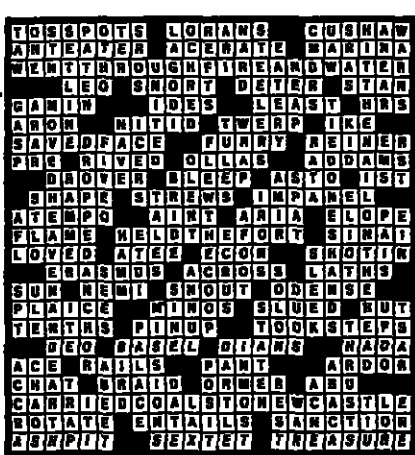
- 1 Protracted poems
- 6 Festive exhibitions
- 11 Negligent
- 17 "We amused"
- 18 Able to pay bills
- 20 "Better fool..."
- 21 Bookworm
- 22 Lebanon trees
- 24 Clue
- 25 Way to go
- 26 Feeder, as excuses
- 28 Tossup
- 29 Aloof
- 30 Adm. Byrd book
- 31 Long John
- 33 Tail Asiatic tree
- 34 Martin's activity
- 36 Meddled or muddled
- 37 "A—of Life"
- 38 Trouble en masse
- 39 Places for juniors
- 40 Lawful
- 42 Madagascan mammal
- 44 "—Jimmy Valentine"
- 46 Beats all hollow
- 49 Catches flies
- 50 Hurdle
- 53 Embarrassments in print
- 55 "Ecstasy" name
- 56 Escapee from a witch
- 57 Trusted friends
- 59 Away

ACROSS

- 62 Jobberwocky
- 63 Dramaturgy is one
- 64 Bibliophile's possible
- 65 Underwater concrete depositor
- 66 Autocrat
- 67 Widow
- 68 Seattle transport
- 69 Wheat: Sp.
- 71 Good book heroine
- 73 Commune near La Coruña
- 74 Of sea gulls
- 75 Wood joiner
- 76 The lowdown
- 78 Christie was one
- 80 Church pulpits
- 83 Conservatives
- 85 Critique of a new book
- 88 "Stars" partner
- 89 Blows on the
- 91 Neighbor of Ethiopia
- 92 A nucleic acid
- 93 Bunyan blade
- 94 Adriatic
- 95 Clan chief: Var.
- 96 "The of the Four"
- 97 "Ecce Homo" painter
- 98 Henry James was one
- 103 Strangely beautiful
- 104 Perkins, Greeley et al.
- 105 Tertiary epoch
- 106 Where Stone meets Gravel
- 107 Wax dramatic
- 108 Cubic meter



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Rostov book:
- 2 Kin of shilling shockers
- 3 U.S.C. or U.C.A.
- 4 Fingerstall
- 5 Blue sitcom
- 7 Wind-shielded
- 8 Marsh elder
- 9 Sinclair Lewis's nickname
- 10 Fishhook lines
- 11 Foyt or Unser
- 12 Pitcher
- 13 pleasures and palaces
- 14 Payne

DOWN

- 14 A Mississippi source
- 15 Take a walk
- 16 Method
- 17 —off the old block
- 18 Suddenly smearing
- 19 Emulate
- 20 Koestler's "Darkness at Noon"
- 21 Doc
- 22 French exclamation
- 23 Novel installment plans
- 24 Nobel Singer

DOWN

- 25 Drab and dismal
- 26 Heated; glowing
- 27 M. Cardin
- 28 Attach firmly
- 29 Malay dagger
- 30 "Land of..."
- 31 French horns
- 32 Insect in bondage
- 33 Periodical author
- 34 Computer memory
- 35 Smith for horses
- 36 Twigg broom
- 37 Resin for lacquer

DOWN

- 38 Houston player
- 39 Obtained
- 40 Warble
- 41 Recresses
- 42 Fluffs
- 43 Duplicates
- 44 Thriller theme
- 45 Transporter for Thorou
- 46 Copter blade
- 47 Prepayments to authors
- 48 Register recording
- 49 Slacks off
- 50 Relative of 88
- 51 Down
- 52 Rennes native

DOWN

- 53 Dwell
- 54 Sorry ones
- 55 Nervous
- 56 Donkey, e.g.
- 57 Guaracha or samba
- 58 Present occasion
- 59 Royalty, to an author
- 60 Chum, for one
- 61 Easy gait
- 62 Six, on a die
- 63 Spanish diminutive
- 64 Christmas boy
- 65 Six, on a die
- 66 Eur. war theater
- 67 Piffle

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Sh. Cl.
ANKARA	21	70	Cl.
ATHENS	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	52	Sh. Cl.
BUDAPEST	17	63	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cl.
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cl.
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	70	Cl.
DUBLIN	12	54	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cl.
FLORENCE	22	73	Cl.
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cl.
GENEVE	17	63	Cl.
HELSINKI	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair
LISBON	17	63	Overcast
LONDON	18	65	Sh. Cl.
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Cl.

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Low America of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

A TIME TO HEAL
The Autobiography of Gerald R. Ford

Harper & Row/The Reader's Digest. Illustrated. 454 pp. \$12.95.

By John Leonard

ON WHAT Jefferson called the "splendid misery" of being president of the United States, here is what Gerald Ford has to say: "I never felt better physically. I never had a clearer mind. I never enjoyed an experience more. The truth is that I couldn't wait to start the day." Besides, on Air Force One, they always had strawberries.

This is refreshing, as was Ford, the Eagle Scout, when he took over as our designated president, a kind of Joe Palooka, after the septic tank of Watergate had burst and articles of impeachment hung in the air. But one begins to wonder on reading Ford's "autobiography" which seems not so much to have been written as to have been typed, with the assistance of Trevor Armbrister, on wet paper towels—whether a certain amount of misery shouldn't come with the franchise, whether second thoughts might not be as useful as first impressions and ancient pieties, even for an accidental king.

Self-Confident

Listen to him: "I'm not the kind of person who is torn by self-doubt, and I had no doubts about my ability to function well in the office." Later: "Once I determine to move, I seldom, if ever, fret. I have confidence that my lifetime batting average is high, and I'm prepared to live with the consequences." Again: "Once I've made a decision, I seldom fret about it, but this one caused me some anxiety."

He is not altogether innocent of quail or belligerence. He tells us: "The fact that I didn't speak out against McCarthy is a real regret." On dumping Nelson Rockefeller from his 1976 ticket, he observes, "I was angry with myself for showing cowardice." He could have named Anne Armstrong to that very same ticket, instead of going on the Dole, and intimates that he should have. When 76 senators sent him a letter in support of military and economic aid for Israel, he allows as how "it really bugged me." On another occasion, "I was angry, and I used four-letter words I almost never use." Chevy Chase and Ronald Reagan hurt his feelings.

He is, however, altogether innocent of introspection. He admits, in "A Time to Heal," having read just two books—George Reedy's "The Twilight of the Presidency" and James Wilson's "Thinking About Crime"—both impressing him rather late in his intellectual "game plan." He refuses us a clue as to why, at the University of Michigan, he took up political science. What ever happened in Southeast Asia in the '60s, he doesn't want to think about, except to remember that he opposed any cessation of bombing by President Johnson. He would not, as vice president of the United States, inquire into any of the Watergate evidence for fear of being "sucked into the whirlpool of claims and counter-claims." He devotes 60 pages to his boy-

hood, his war years and his entire career in Congress. He devotes more than 150 pages to the 1976 campaign against Reagan and Jimmy Carter. Compared to "A Time to Heal," Carter's Playboy interview looks like the confessions of St. Augustine.

Ford hasn't changed since the seventh grade: "The fact of the matter was that several of my classmates hated each other. Because of this, I developed a philosophy that has sustained me ever since. Every one, I decided, had more good qualities than bad. If I understood and tried to accommodate those good qualities in others, I could get along much better."

On Richard Nixon's disgraceful campaign for Congress against Jerry Voorhis in 1946: "He volunteered and won as an idealistic believer in the American economic and political system." On patriotism: "It was July 4, our bicentennial, a very significant day. When I was a boy in Michigan, the Fourth had always been a special treat for me." On foreign affairs: "I fully agreed that the Soviet anti-immigration policy was deplorable and contrary to my long-held belief that people should be free from oppression. On himself: "For as long as I can remember, I have been left-handed when I've been sitting down and right-handed standing up."

Amiable Gum-Chewer

Somewhat, in the middle of this middle of ingenuousness, he manages to knock off anybody in his way to the office of minority leader of the House; to harass Associate Justice William Douglas in the bitter aftermath of the Clement Haynsworth and Harold Carswell nominations; to forget to mention that the Washington Post had anything to do with Watergate; to pardon Nixon while not pardoning the wretched draft dodgers; to suspect James Schlesinger of being less than a hawk; to dump Rockefeller; to make fun of Bella Abzug; to forget that Howard Hughes had anything to do with the Gnomex Explorer, and to approve the Mayaguez overkill, which overkill killed 41 Americans, none of them Mayaguez crewmen. He loves Henry Kissinger and chews gum at the same time.

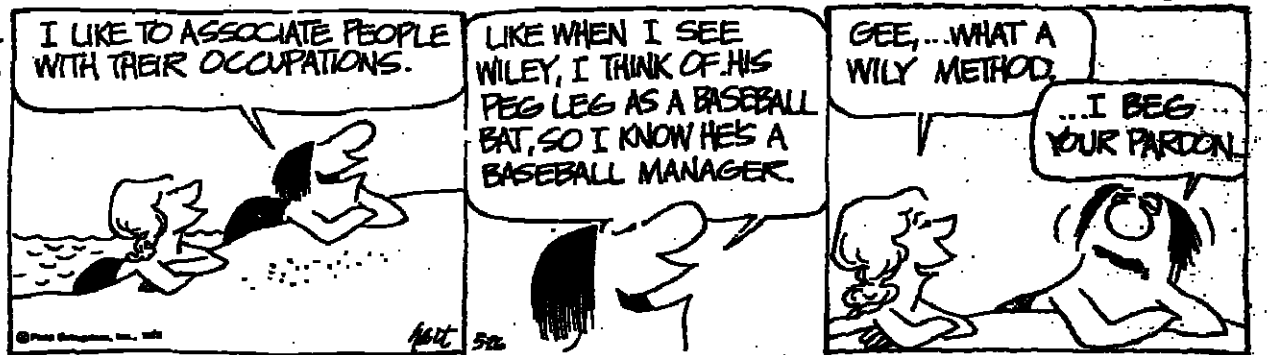
He is, then, less Joe Palooka and more the man in the empty suit? No, he is a solid politician. One week into his implausible presidency, despite his promises to Betty Ford, he contemplates his coronation in 1976. After all those years on Capitol Hill, he is dismayed by a Congress so "partisan" as to inconvenience him by thinking second thoughts. To be sure, after the wound of Nixon, he helped heal us. Almost anybody would have. As a book, "A Time to Heal" is a WIN button.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

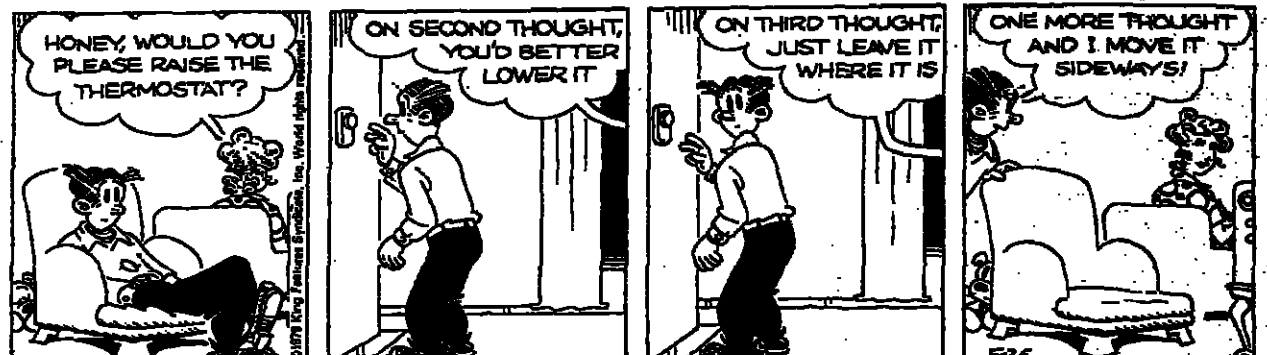
PEANUTS



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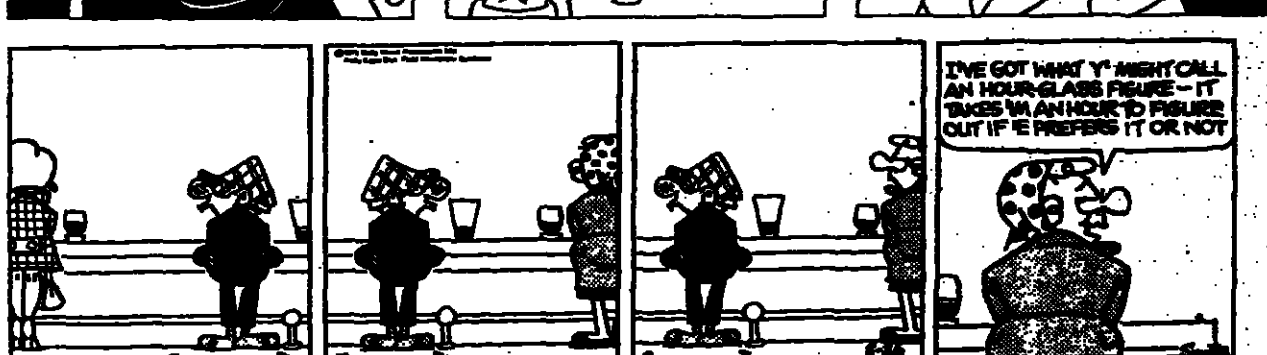
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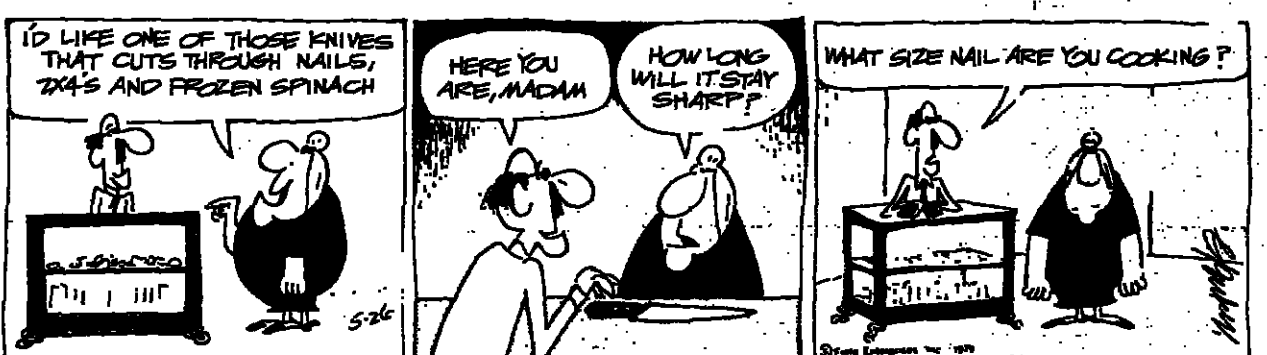
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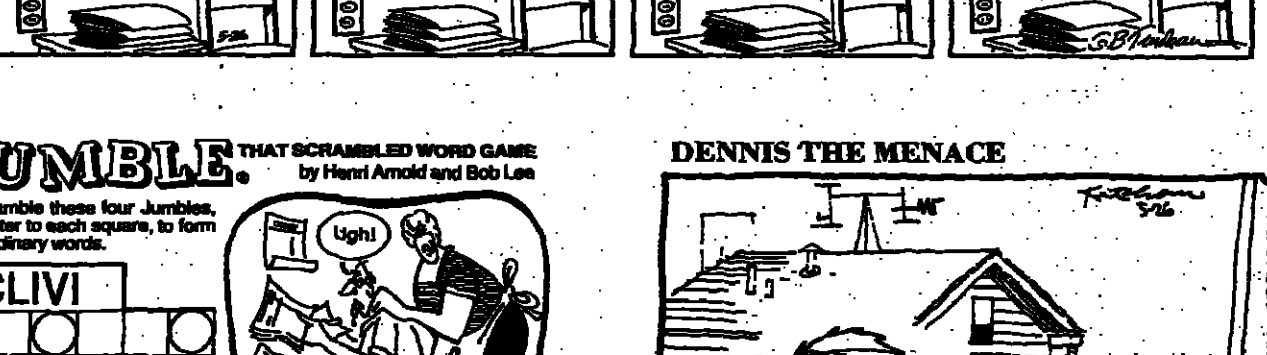
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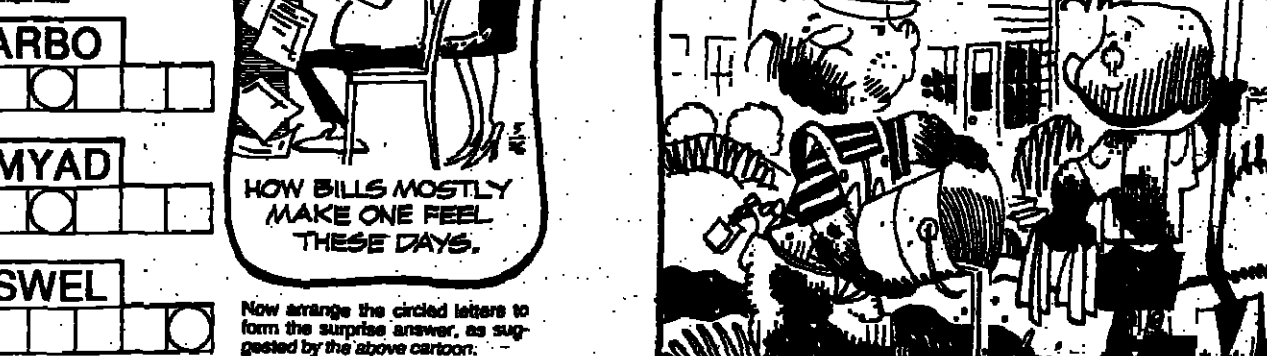
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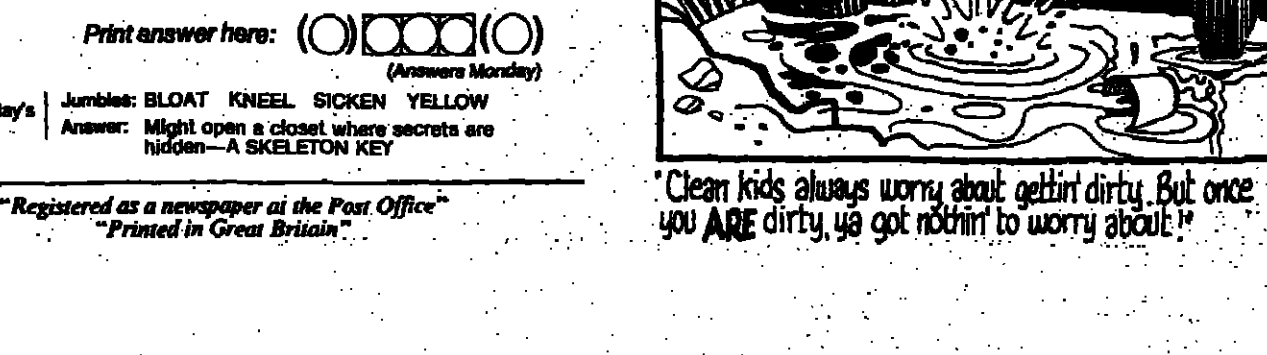
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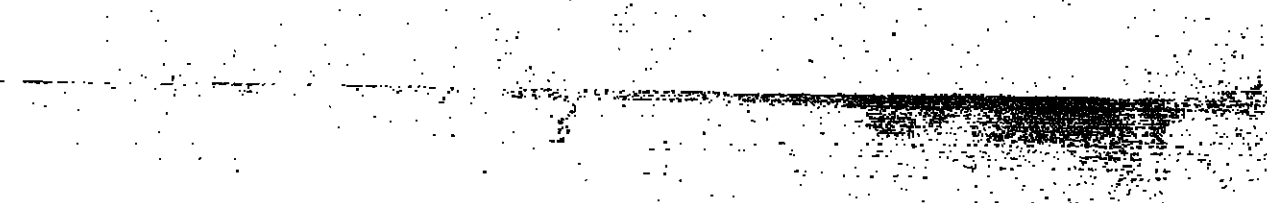
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Sonics Tie Series

Seattle's Defense Unnerves Bullets

By Paul Arntner

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI) — The Washington Bullets reached into their bag of fourth-period tricks for another miracle night, as they came up with enough turnovers, missed shots and inspired play to allow the Seattle SuperSonics to win 92-82.

The Bullets used this second game of the NBA championship series to produce some of their offensive statistics of the season, including their lowest point total, their lowest half (30) and lowest third quarter (14).

Seattle thus will return home for Sunday and Tuesday with a 1-1 split here that it had hoped for. But the Sonics hardly could anticipate how simple the task would be for them last night.

The Sonics had said that they would depend on a much tighter defense to unnerve the Bullets in Game 2. They were true to that belief.

Bullets Forced Out

We made them shoot from the side," noted Paul Silas, the Seattle coach. "Then if they missed we block out properly, there is no way they can get the offensive rebound."

The Bullets never could get into rhythm against Seattle's defense. Other than a strong second quarter, in which they scored 29 points, they were mostly ineffective, especially when forced out from outside 15 feet.

Coach's Opinion

NBA Referees

Cost \$3,000

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI) — Doug Moe of the San Antonio Spurs has drawn the NBA coach's \$3,000 fine for criticizing referees after his team's elimination from the National Basketball Association playoffs.

A telegram to Moe, O'Brien said, "conduct detrimental to league" in interviews after Spurs lost the deciding game of the Eastern Conference finals to the Washington Bullets last night.

Moe, who had been complaining about the officiating throughout the seven-game series, reportedly said: "I felt refs stole the game (the game) they called an offensive foul on Billy (Paul) and they (Mike) Green on a touch."

Those two fouls should have been called. It wasn't — it makes you wonder if it has been done on purpose."

Wins 2 Match Points

Vilas Overcomes Panatta, Advances in Italian Open

ROME, May 25 (AP) — Guillermo Vilas started and finished by today, surviving two points, and beat Adriano Panatta, 6-1, 6-7, 7-5, to advance to the semifinals of the Italian Open tennis tournament.

Top-seeded Argentine left-handed Vilas was headed to victory after the first set, when Panatta connected with a backhand shot to miss the net and his Italian challenger took the game.

Panatta took the second set, 7-5, and continued to his service effectively in the set, jumping to a 4-2 lead. Vilas, with his baseline steady and managed to tie the score 4-4, but Panatta took the next

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Unlike in the series opener, when Washington got balanced scoring with a big lift from its bench, only Elvin Hayes and Bob Dandridge were able to penetrate the Sonics' defense last night. But Hayes, who had 20 points, took six shots in the second half and didn't score in the fourth period; Dandridge produced only four of his 21 points in the final 12 minutes.

That left most of the shots to the Bullets' guards, but only Kevin Grevey could break into double figures, scoring 10 points. Larry Wright, whose 26 points fueled Washington's opening game victory, was held to 8 last night.

Hardly Memorable

This was hardly a game to remember for either side. The play was sloppy (37 turnovers), the shooting erratic and the consistency lacking. But that is just the type of contest that the Sonics like. They want their defense to frustrate their opponents and set up as many easy points as possible.

And Washington was frustrated. Trying to rally from a nine-point deficit early in the fourth quarter, the Bullets failed on 13 of their final 19 shots. It got so bad that they missed wide-open foul-line jumpers.

That was all the help that Seattle needed. Midway through the fourth quarter, the Sonics banged in six straight attempts to ruin any thoughts of a Bullet rally.

Although guards Gus Williams (23 points) and Dennis Johnson (20) carried the Sonics' offense, the team got vital help from John Johnson (17 points) and Jack Sikma (14 points, 13 rebounds).

Close for 3 Periods

It was a close game until early in the last quarter. Dandridge made a driving one-hander to pull the Bullets within two, 72-70. Then Seattle exploded.

Dennis Johnson started things with a three-point play against Grevey, who has hampered by a sore tendon in his left thigh. After Wright failed on an open jumper, Sikma swished a 12-footer. Dandridge couldn't hit an open shot and John Johnson took a fine pass from Silas to pull Seattle away, 79-70.

The Bullets called time and Coach Dick Motta went to the improvised alignment of Dandridge at guard and reserve Greg Ballard at forward, that had pulled out the series against San Antonio. The switch couldn't turn this game around.

Ballard immediately scored two straight baskets, Washington cut its deficit to 83-76 and the fans began stirring. Moments later, they were headed to the exits after John Johnson made Seattle's fifth straight successful shot and Williams converted a horrible pass by Charles Johnson, the Washington guard, into another field goal and an 87-76 advantage.

Three or four guys caught a taxi at their hotel. The cabbie was a sports fan named Herman Ruthenberg and he was openly pleased to have Grantland Rice aboard. Neering the stadium, somebody realized that the weather was unfriendly and nobody was carrying any anti-freeze.

Herman drove to a package store where that situation was remedied. Apprehensive of the need for post-game transportation, he agreed to be waiting outside the stadium when we would emerge.

He waved away offers of money, saying he would collect the whole fare later. Obviously, he had every intention of keeping the rendezvous and Herman was, indeed, waiting as arranged.

He had fought off scores of departing fans, even calling a cop to remove a woman who plumped into the cab and refused to leave. We made the train with time to spare.

From that day on, whenever Baltimore had a sports event that Herman thought might bring any of us to town, he telephoned around to the hotels — the Belvedere, the Tow, Baltimore, the Southern, the Emerson — until he located us.

As long as we were in town, his wheels were at our disposal. Working events like the Frakes-Navy-Notre Dame, the Washington D.C. International at Laurel and

Orantes Wins in Munich

MUNICH, May 25 (AP) — Top-seeded Manuel Orantes defeated Werner Zangl, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, today to advance to the semifinals of the Bavarian International tennis championships.

Orantes, seeded second, had more problems than expected in his 6-4, 6-2 triumph over young Gianni Ocleppo of Italy. After taking a 3-0 lead in the first set, Gerulaitis failed several times to put his first serve over the net and Ocleppo tied the set at 4-4. At one point, Gerulaitis slammed his racket against his leg and shouted "just once" as his serve went into the net.

Orantes won the second set, 6-3, in a battle of underdogs. Mayer, however, was suffering from an upset stomach, organizers said, which forced him to withdraw from the doubles match today and raised doubts about his ability to play tomorrow.

Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded second, had more problems than expected in his 6-4, 6-2 triumph over young Gianni Ocleppo of Italy. After taking a 3-0 lead in the first set, Gerulaitis failed several times to put his first serve over the net and Ocleppo tied the set at 4-4. At one point, Gerulaitis slammed his racket against his leg and shouted "just once" as his serve went into the net.

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Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets passes the ball to a teammate to evade Jack Sikma of the Seattle SuperSonics. Seattle won, 92-82, to tie the NBA championship series at 1-1.

An Ode to Baltimore

Of Cab Drivers and Crab Cakes

By Red Smith

BALTIMORE, May 25 (NYT) — This is the town of large literary figures like Henry L. Mencken and Ogden Nash, of small fighters like Joe Gans and Harry Jeffra, of a third baseman named Brooks Robinson, of Francis Scott Key and a girl who grew up to marry the king of England. It is also the town of the Frakes-Navy-Notre Dame game, of Herman and Leon Ruthenberg, of the most memorable match race in American turf lore.

As time went by, Herman got rid of his hack and took over a saloon but first he entrusted us to his brother Leon, who was also a cabbie and also a warm friend.

On one occasion still fresh in memory, Leon was picking us up for the International when Cliff Moores was encountered outside the hotel. He had Traffic Judge going in the race and he suggested splitting cab fare to Laurel.

Fear no evil, he was told, our personal driver would be along in a moment and we'd be delighted to have Cliff as our guest. Working stuffs don't get a great many opportunities to make such offers to zilchsters.

Cliff was a wonderful little guy who had been a prospector in the Klondike, a pilot in World War II and a dozen other things before falling into a lake of oil in Texas. He was an endless source of stories — about a sled dog race in the Yukon that probably was fixed, about flying a plane of penguins from the Galapagos Islands to his Texas ranch and sneaking them into a posh hotel suite en route, that sort of thing.

His Calling Cards

Traffic Judge was still racing for him when Cliff died waiting for a plane at LaGuardia or Kennedy. He had no identification on him but the Port Authority police found a racing program in his briefcase and called the Pinkertons who called Bob Kelley, then doing public relations for the New York race

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 24 14 48 1
Cincinnati 24 14 42 1
Pittsburgh 24 14 42 1
Chicago 24 14 42 1
New York 24 14 42 1

West 24 14 42 1
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Oil Consumption at Issue

World of Grand Prix Prepares Its Defense

By Paul Treuthardt

MONTE CARLO, May 25 (AP) — The oil crisis seems far away from the opulent world of the Monaco Grand Prix.

Echoes of California gasoline rationing are all but drowned out here by the thunder of six-mile-per-gallon, 500-horsepower race cars pounding through Casino Square before the evening traffic jam of Ferrari, Lamborghini and Rolls-Royces.

Then they speed through a tunnel under a hotel that caters to jet-loads of American gamblers and on past needle-nosed, gasoline-guzzling speedboats and the floating yacht-places of millionaires, where muted generators keep the air conditioning and ice makers going non-stop.

But the Grand Prix world is beginning, in informal discussions, to consider the possible threats to its oil-dependent \$30 million-plus industry and to prepare its defense.

Just Another Industry

"We're an industry like any other," said Mario Andretti, the world champion. "I make my living motor racing and so do thousands of other people. If there has to be an across-the-board [gasoline] cut-back, of say, 10 percent, then we

should go along with it. But there is no reason that we should be put completely out of business any more than a supermarket or baker."

Bernard Ecclestone, head of the powerful Formula One Constructors Association, which groups the top teams, said that a first step might be to cut one of the two days of qualifying before each Grand Prix, and possibly to shorten the races themselves.

But like many others in the sport, Ecclestone argues that motor racing consumes an infinitesimal quantity of gasoline on a world scale. A jumbo jet crossing the Atlantic uses as much as the whole 16-race Grand Prix season, he said.

Colin Chapman, the owner of the Lotus team for which Andretti drives, said that the crowd going to a major football game may use as much gasoline as the whole racing effort. He said that the technical contribution of racing to automotive development far outweighs "the piddling amount of fuel we use."

But Chapman has this suggestion: "I would like to see a new formula for Grand Prix racing that puts more stress on fuel economy — no engine size limits, but a formula that limits the rate at which an engine can burn fuel."

"If we went to racing that way — and I think it would be the next formula — then all the technological effort and brains and development time that goes into Formula One could then be used to develop more efficient forms of energy usage."

Meanwhile, the Grand Prix drivers will be out on the streets of Monte Carlo again tomorrow to vie in final qualifying for the starting positions for Sunday's race. Rivals will be trying to bounce two Ferrari drivers, Gilles Villeneuve and Jody Scheckter, from the front spots that they won yesterday.

The challengers will have the fast qualifying times that they were lacking against the Ferrari yesterday. A diesel-fuel shortage has kept a truck bringing the times from Britain — the first direct impact of the crisis on this sport.

That's how it came about that we dined Friday night on hardshell crabs in the Bo-Brooks Crab House on Belair Road, a big, busy place where the confusion of hundreds of voices is punctuated by the pop-pop of little wooden mallets whacking the daylight out of peppered crustaceans. Leon is a partner in the place, his hacking days far behind him. Herman is in retirement in Florida.

Every few minutes here came Leon in the rubber boots he wears in the steam room to stop at our table and chat about the old days. Baltimore has always been high on our list of favorite cities.

Seeing Leon again moved it farther up.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baseball

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Cincinnati 24 14 42 1
Pittsburgh 24 14 42 1
Chicago 24 14 42 1
New York 24 14 42 1

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Martin Update: Lawsuit Settled, Steinbrenner's Verdict Awaited

From Agency Dispatches

RENO, Nev., May 25 — Billy Martin apologized yesterday for slugging Ray Hagar, a Reno sports writer, thus settling Hagar's lawsuit and possibly clearing the way for Martin's return as manager of the New York Yankees.

"I'm sorry I hit Ray," Martin said at a news conference. "I'm sorry it happened. Our fighting days are over."

Hagar agreed to drop his \$10,000 suit against Martin in exchange for the public apology and a \$7,500 payment from a local professional basketball team, Martin was here to promote the team when he slugged Hagar during an interview last Nov. 10. A battery charge against Martin was dropped earlier this week.

George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' owner, had said that Martin would have to be cleared in the incident to return as the team's manager next year.

"I will return to New York and sit down with George now," Martin said. "I go by a man's word and his word is that I will be manager in 1980."

Steaking Orioles Beat Red Sox, 5-3

From Agency Dispatches

BALTIMORE, May 25 — Kiko Garcia hit a two-run homer and Dennis Martinez gained his seventh straight victory last night as the Baltimore Orioles rallied to defeat the Boston Red Sox, 5-3.

The Orioles, who won for the 25th time in 31 games, moved 2½ games ahead of the second-place Red Sox in the American League East.

Martinez, 7-2, pitched his sixth complete game as Baltimore rallied from a 3-0 deficit with two runs in the fifth inning and three in the sixth. Garcia's homer in the sixth inning, his second of the season, snapped a 3-3 tie.

Baltimore scored twice in the first inning on singles by Jerry Remy, Fred Lyon and Jim Rice and Carl Yastrzemski's run-scoring ground out. Remy's RBI single in the fifth inning put Boston ahead, 3-0.

Royals 5, Mariners 4

In Kansas City, Amos Otis singled twice with the winning run in the eighth inning and George Brett drove in three runs as Kansas City defeated Seattle, 5-4. Seattle had tied the score in the top of the eighth on Willie Horton's two-run homer and Bruce Bochte's run-scoring double.

Brewers 9, Angels 6

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie and Sal Bando homered in a five-run eighth inning.

Cubs 9, Mets 7

In New York, Steve Henderson's single in the fifth inning scored the leading run and Zachary Turner turned the disabling pitcher turned seven strong innings as New York beat Chicago, 4-2. For a split of their doubleheader, Chicago snapped a six-game losing streak with a 9-7 victory in the opener as Barry Foote and Steve Ontiveros hit two-run homers.

Fidrych Returns To Disabled List

DETROIT, May 25 (UPI) — Mark "The Bird" Fidrych, the former rookie pitching sensation of the Detroit Tigers, has been put on the disabled list again.

Dr. Edwin Guiste Jr., the team's orthopedic specialist, said that the tendinitis in the pitcher's right shoulder apparently has healed but that he needs rest and exercise to restore his pitching strength.

Fidrych will be unavailable for at least 21 days.

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